Part of the Indian garrison of the Ziawaddy Sugar factory. In the centre is the garrison commander, a dour fighter, Sardar Sansar Singh. When Communists asked the factory to surrender, he gave the answer: "Over my dead body."

A convoy of bullock-carts on its way to Ziawaddy. Blownup bridges force the convoy to ford the river by cross-country route. At this spot, barely an hour after the picture was taken, a bullock cart that had lagged behind was ambushed by Burmese Communists.

Indians Stage

STALINGRAD IN BURMA

BURMA'S protracted internal war, churning like a stormy sea over her 260,000,000 square miles of countryside, has marooned what were once her most prosperous industries.

Oilfields, timber-yards, silver mines and ruby quarries have been immobilised, isolated and in some cases damaged.

Among the industries that have been hard hit is a large Indian sugar factory and cane concession at Ziawaddy some 120 miles north of Rangoon.

Normally it turned out enough sugar to sweeten every cup of tea in Burma. Now its machinery is still and the cane in the plantations around it is uncut.

Burmese Communists have decreed that it shall be so.

Declaring war on the factory as early as June, 1948, they had by June this year attacked it 25 times—without success.

The reason is that the small band of defenders have made the factory as impregnable as existing circumstances allow.

The story-book exploits of this gallant band had reached me even before; on arrival at the Karen stronghold of Toungoo we found ourselves within 36 miles of Zaiwaddy.

We set about making preparations to visit the place. It involved a twenty-mile journey by train through Karen territory and a 16-mile journey on foot through no-man's land. The hazards were many, we were warned. Only a few weeks before, the Communists had blown up a train killing the engine-driver—a South Indian. We decided to risk it.

The train journey was uneventful.

At the railhead a convoy of sixty bullock carts was ready to move. Did we want a lift?

As we climbed, glad to be spared another foot journey we noticed with relief and surprise that all the cartmen were Indians.

Our driver, a burley moustachioed individual from Bihar, laughed merrily: "You have still to see a lot. Ziawaddy is a little bit of India. There are 2,000 people working in the factory and they are all Indians. And in the sugar plantations around there are 27,000—all Indians! We have even named our village after India!"

His village he said was named Jaipur.

I looked back. The fantastic bullock-cart convoy was strung out as far as the eye could see. Normally it should have been possible to obtain a Karen escort for it but the local Karen commander was temporarily short of men due to operations elsewhere. Would we get safely to Ziawaddy?

One Casualty

..Fifty-nine carts did. The sixtieth (we learnt later), lagging, behind, had been attacked by Communists and carried away. The cart-driver fortunately escaped to tell the tale....

Soon the tall dark smoke-stacks of the sugar factory loomed into view and I found myself shaking hands with the General Manager, Mr. Gaya Prasad Pradhan. A burly Behari, it was obvious that his dictionary did not contain the word "surrender."

He had turned the factory into a veritable fortress. There were sandbagged trenches everywhere. The outer perimeter of the factory—two and half miles in length— was completely surrounded with multiple rows of barbed wire. Punctuating the perimeter at regular intervals were ten look-out towers made of huge timber logs reinforced with four inches of concrete. The towers were 35 feet tall and had a sentry in each.. At the foot of each tower was an armed picket. Every picket was connected by telephone with factory headquarters and with other pickets. Between the pickets were tall slender towers each carrying a searchlight.

These were indeed the best static defences I had seen anywhere on the Burmese fighting fronts—Government areas not excluded.

"We need them" said Gaya Babu (as he is known to his staff). "If it were not for these defences we should have all been dead men by now".

Battle Honours

The defences he said had been put up after the factory had its baptism of fire in June 1948. That occasion had been a nightmare. Firing everything they had got, the Communists had stormed into the factory compound and surrounded the factory armoury. Three Gurkha guards put up a stubborn fight but were killed. Pandemonium and looting had reigned until 5 a.m. in the morning when the Communists finally retreated.

"We then began to improve our defences. The Burma Government had given us arms to protect ourselves as they did not have enough military or police to station here. The total arms issued to us were 112 rifles 3 stenguns and one erbine, each with 30 rounds of ammunition. With these we armed our men."

Intermittent Communist attacks continued..

In the vast sugar estates around the factory the Communists roamed at will. In the villages of the Indian planters they had compulsory indoctrination classes.

They announced a blockade of the factory and decreed that the sugar-cane crop should not be harvested.

An old Indian and his daughter found cutting cane at night were executed.

"Under the circumstances", said Gaya Babu "I decided to close down the factory and concentrate only holding out as long as I could.

"The big attack came on March 15.

"There was evidence of very careful preparation. Throughout the night of the 14th loud explosions could be heard as the Communists blew up bridges and wrecked telegraph and telephone posts to isolate the factory.

"While their forces prepared for the assault, the Communists massed a huge convoy of five hundred bullock-carts in which to carry away the booty.

"We had at the time, and still have now, over 90,000 bags of the sugar worth nearly a crore of rupees which the Communists felt sure would be theirs.

"Finally the Communists collected a large quantity of murderous Burmese knives for the slaughter as soon as the factory was overrun.

Hell Broke Loose

"These preparations made, Communist emissaries walk boldly to the factory gate and demanded that we should surrender.

"The demand was repeated three times and received the one and only possible answer. Then hell broke loose."

The battle raged for sixty-five hours. The sky around was lit with a red glow as Indian villages and the Burmese bazaar outside the factory were burnt to the ground.

Here is the scene on the morning of March 17 as Gaya Babu describes it in his diary:

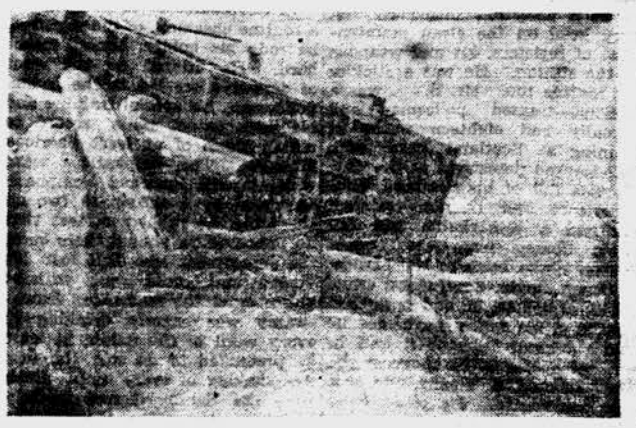
"Firing has slackened in the night. Jaipur village was burning still. Men were still in the trenches and towers. In the east, Communist movements were still noticeable. Our Number 1 picket opened fire, shooting up a Communist jeep and killing two of its occupants."

"We have very little ammunition left and have left our fate in the hands of God."

News of the attack on the factory had in the meanwhile reached the Karen rebels at Toungoo who though themselves at war with the

(Continued on page 29)

Danger spot on Ziawaddy road. Karens scan surroundings for possible Communist ambush.



Wreckage of a Karen train blown up by Communists between Toungoo and Ziawaddy. The driver of the train—a South Indian called Rajan was killed on the spot. Karens gave his widow suitable compensation.

A Short Story

THE MIDNIGHT CLUE

BY D. CHANDRASHEKARAN

"O RAMEE, you old lazy bone Ramee-e-e,you will be ruin of me. It is late today of all days. You hag hurry up. When shall I see the end of you."?

Thus a rising cresendo of quick shouts were issuing from station house officer Ramudu, throwing about the clothes and frantically running to the corners of the room besides performing a fantastic dance in the meanwhile.

"Four years, yet to serve and still in this state." He had scarcely finished saying when in came the stolid, but kindly Ramee, his faithful spouse and his life-partner now for thirty years and repeated mockingly: "Four years to serve and still in this state? When are you going to improve? You want to see the end of me, do you? Then who shall get you your tooth-brush, your trousers, your shoes, your pants and your obnoxious cheeroot? What's it now you want?"

"Why, the buttons. Where the hell are they?" shouted Ramudu.

"If they are in Hell you should go there to fetch them." pat retorted Ramee.

But Ramee should not be judged by her free talk. She was a very faithful wife, who had meant always well by her lord and the helpful kindly companion of Ramudu. It was the close companionship that had developed a free, rather overfree speech.

"It is the same every day puffing and puffing at the yard-long cheeroot and talking and talking by the hour with that useless Govind, who has no other business; then jumping, dancing up and down and shouting when going to office? It's nothing new. But what's special today?"

"What special? Why, the Badasaheb, the Assistant Superintendent, the new Sahib is coming on an inspection. A terrible guy he is. They say he is very smart-very strict. The inspector is all in a flurry. If I go late I lose my job. I don't know if he slept last night."

"Then it will be all-day puffing!" said Ramee handing over the buttons, which were lying all the while within the sight of Ramudu. He had hardly any time for retort and after Ramudu had put on the buttons and adjusted his coat–he dashed out and rushed as fast as his old legs could carry him to the station, a hundred yards off.

●

Strangely enough, inspector Ramaswamy had arrived and was busy going through the Crime Register and diaries of his subordinates. Mr. S. . ., the new Assistant Superintendent, was known to be a detection enthusiast and very keen on the clean maintenance of registers, kit and weapons in the station. He was a stickler for routine too. Mr. S. . . was a London—trained policeman and actually had eighteen weeks of training at Scotland Yard, with hall-marked detectives of the day. He was full of his Scotland Yard experience and London training. He had a remarkable and full crime library from the latest Sexton Blake back to the earliest of Conan Doyle. Continental crime books, of course, he had in plenty. To the crime series magazines he was a regular subscriber; and in and out of season he spoke of the latest method in Vienna, the best detection centre. He could have taken a class and rank in criminology, should it be a subject for examination. Naturally he had a contempt for these Indian petty officers who jogged on their miserable existence in the department. In act his superiority complex had created a contempt for the very department as it was run in India. "Badly manned and worse administered, which does nothing but go on organising beats, rounds, and sometimes a good parade and in cities sports." So he had come determined to improve the Detection side. Rampur was the sixth or seventh station for periodical inspection—altogether a dull affair he would often say.

This day, to be exact, 21st of September, 1944, every policeman was agog with fear and partly with curiosity. The police people had heard such a lot of the new Sahib! He too had heard of its being a bad station under an old inspector with a few years to retire. At 10 a.m. came the 'samans'—numerous boxes, most of them said to contain books, for, rarely did the Sahib move without a part of his library. Soon after, arrived on horseback, the Sahib himself, a tallish fairly well-built young man, with a striking conceit showing itself in every action and look of his.

In the course of the inspection, a routine checking, of the registers, he rode his hobby horse rather hard. He dilated on the want of detective acumen in the Indian policeman, his special training and his wish to set up a record to match those of at least Sherlock Holmes. The emphatic view, which with marked emphasis enhanced by a thump or two on the table, he rubbed in, was that no police officer should there be in the department who has lost his vigour and could not without notice enter the mile race. Ramaswamy was eagerly drinking in every word of the Sahib; at least he pretended to do so. Ramudu was shaking in every limb. Each time the Sahib referred bitterly to police delays, he thought the Sahib looked at him and referred to him.

"Let me have but a chance. I shall show what real detection is; and let me have my way. I shall show how the department should be." said and resaid the Sahib about half a dozen times in the two hours' inspection.

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The chance came. A theft was reported. Jewels, vessels and cash to the tune of Rs. 5,000 had been stolen from the house of the local 'Saukar' Shankarlal. Unfortunately most of the jewels belonged to some of his guests and relations, who had arrived only the day before. The theft was discovered only that morning. The house had been broken into—a window forced and two locks broken. Things were thrown pell-mell and only the jewels and gold and silver articles had been stolen. The 'Saukar' furnished a complete list of things stolen and offered even a handsome reward if they were found.

Crawford in The Newark News

"Bad news travels fast."

The complaint was registered and Mr. S..was deep in thought. Ramaswamy, the inspector, seemed to be indifferent and hinted that Sahib had the good chance he wanted. Mr. S. deploring the want of instruments generally in India promised the 'Saukar' that he would personally look into the matter. He determined to proceed scientifically and lay the culprit by the heel very soon. He proceeded with the inspector to the scene of the crime.

It was obvious that an entrance had been forced through the window. It was equally obvious that several people had meddled with the objects. Any way, with ill-concealed disgust at the "unintelligent folk," he whipped out his magnifying glass and methodically went through all objects likely to yield fingerprint clues. The inspector was patiently questioning and hearing answers, punctuated with sobs and moans from the inmates. Mr. S. felt extremely bored and disappointed. The facts were as broad as daylight; yet the solution was shrouded in darkness. Next he went to the station, followed by his awe-stricken subordinates, and started fuming and fretting at the inefficiency of the police officers. He called for the register of the suspects and criminals of the place, detailed men to get answers and statements as to their whereabouts, checked the fingerprints; in short, did everything he knew or had read in books. When the inspector or the aged Ramudu started to venture some suggestion, they were cut short with "Enough, I know," often followed by a loudly muttered "stupid". That day wore out. The next day dawned and labouriously dagged no but Mr. S. was no nearer the solution. No doubt he attended to routine inspection. The story had already got abroad that the Sahib himself was conducting the investigation. Now Mr. S. felt in honour bound, or to speak in the language of the Chinese, to save his face by finding the thief. Gruelling work and vain aching of the brains till he developed a violent headache, convinced him that by himself he could do nothing. But he could not leave it and go. What would become of his name in the force? So like the clever man that he was, he decided to get the local police on his side, not the smaller fry, but the inspector. He did not know that the inspector largely depended on Ramudu, who talked and talked and puffed and puffed by the hour.

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In a kindly way, with an enigmatic smile which he had learnt to put on and which had stood him in good stead many a time before, he went through the details of the case, as though thinkly aloud in the presence of the inspector, whom he had called to tea at the Traveller's Bungalow and suddenly asked the inspector if he had any theory and if he would help him. The shrewed inspector who had to retire within a few years saw the chance of ensuing safe retirement without any official worry. He with some hesitation, of course, subduing a chuckle said he might lay the thief by the heel in two or three days, if given a free hand. Mr. S. who had only been despairing for a way out readily consented; but gave the caution that the menial officials should not have any hand in the affair. The inspector promised, but with absolute determination not to keep the promise.

Late at night, Ramudu, who was half through his slumber after a "fresh chat" with his loving wife, was startled out of bed with a discreet knock at the door. Whom should he see but the inspector himself! He thought that the inspector had come to tell him that he might as well take 'long leave' for not being regular, when the Sahib was in town. The inspector came in, shut the door, gave out the Sahib's request and wanted Ramudu somehow to find out the thief for he was convinced that it must have been one of the local fellows. Ramudu heaved a sigh of relief and promised to go to work the next day.

The day dawned to find Ramudu sitting with his characteristic brass 'chambu' by his side and lazily brushing his teeth with the Neem 'pulla'. He appeared to be more leisurely than usual. As usual came the retai Pan-Shop-Wala

(Continued on page 31)

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From Our Correspondent *Our Delhi Letter*

BIG ISSUES BEHIND NEW SUGAR PRICE

The Government of India's surrender to the Pant Ministry over the sugarcane prices raises an issue of first class importance. The Government of India, it is no secret, wanted the sugarcane prices fixed at Re. one annas four a maund. The Government of the United Provinces had fixed the price at Re. one and annas ten a maund. It flatly refused to reduce it any further, because in its opinion, any such reduction would affect its collections to the Zamindari Abolition Fund, and because it might have repercussions on the Congress success at the next elections. The Government of India in accepting the new price, has 'ispo facto' accepted the principle underlying Pant Ministry's refusal to reduce the sugarcane price below Re. one annas ten a maund. This, as I have indicated earlier, has changed the whole conception of protection, which could now be used for party objectives as well.

It should be in order for Bombay to meet the cost of Prohibition by a small rise, say of six annas a maund in the price of cotton. It should equally be in order for Bihar to finance its Zamindari abolition by a small addition to the prices of coal, iron ore, and mica.

U. P. Force All India To Pay

This is the second time the Pant Ministry has made the all-India consumer of sugar pay for its Provincial objective.

Here is from the Government of India's publication, namely "Agricultural situation in India".

"The current price of syndicate standard sugar (in August 1948) was Rs. 35|- per maund as against Rs. 20|14|- per maund before decontrol. The Governments of the United Provinces and Bihar decided to share in the extra profits resulting from an increase in the price of stocks lying with the Mills at the time of decontrol. These stocks aggregated about 80,000 tons and the two Governments collected about Rs. 2 crores at the rate of Rs. 9/3 a maund". It is no secret that the Pant Ministry by a deal with the sugar industry had raised the price of sugar from Rs. 20/14 a maund to Rs. 35 a maund overnight

There are some straight issues. Firstly sugar is an essential article of all-India consumption, almost ninety per cent of which is produced in the United Provinces and Bihar. Secondly, sugar is a protected industry. The period of protection expires on March 31, 1950. The Tariff Board is at present engaged in enquiring whether whether protection should be extended beyond March 31, 1950 and if so for what period and on what terms. Can protection be granted for non-economic purposes is the first issue. Basically, protection is granterd to make a country self-sufficient in the products of a protected industry. It is granted because the cost of production of an industry demanding protection is higher than that of foreign undertakings Contributions to zamindari abolition fund could not be regarded a legitimate item in computing the cost of production. They will be computed on the admission of the United Provinces Government in computing the cost of production by the Tariff Board. Then again, if elections were to determine the cost of production of a protected commodity, there would never be a time when any industry would become independent of protection.

Two Issues

The second issue is whether Government of India could be a party to benefit one or two Provinces at the cost of rest of India. Can the sugar consumers in Bengal, Assam and Orissa, for example be made to pay for the Zamindari abolition in the United Provinses?

There are two issues involved. Firsly, sugar industry was never planned either industry was never planned either by the Government of the United Provinces or by the Government of Bihar. In the unplanned development, many an uneconomic unit has cropped up. It is however this unit which determines the fair price of sugar The all-India consumer, it will be thus seen has to pay for maintaining these uneconomic units.

Secondly, the Governments of the United Provinces levy a cess on sugarcane, which is credited to their general Revenues, but which enters the cost of production. The yield from this source to the Government of the United Provinces is placed at Rs. four crores a year. Can a Provincial Government thus raise the price of a protected industry, is another issue.

These issues shall have to be faced by the Government, when it comes before the Parliament, seeking extension of protection before the end of March. In any other country the Commerce Ministry would have withdrawn the enquiry from the Tariff Board. In any case, the Commerce Minister would find it very difficult to persuade the Parliament to give any further extension of protection.

Appeasement

It is difficult to imagine what would happen if the Governments at the Centre and in the Provinces belong to different parties, when there is such utter lack of co-operation between the Centre and the Provinces having the same party Government. The Centre has assumed very large powers under the new Constitution. Centre has large powers even today. It is not the emotional comfort of having powers but employment of these powers that matters. The Provinces may one day break away, if the Centre continues its policy of appeasement of some Provinces at the cost of others.

Does the United Provinces peasantry possess 180 crores of rupees required from the Zamindari abolition? Whole India's currency in circulation is placed at 1,200 crores. Of this the United Provinces could not have more than 200 crores. This would include money with big and small businessmen, money lenders, zamindars and residents in urban areas. The balance could not make up 180 crores of rupees.

The sugar muddle or swindle is still on. The Agricultural Minister of the Government of India, speaking at Madras during the week, gave the supreme consolation to the consumer by declaring that sugar shortage was only temporary. In the philosophical context, everything, including the tenure of the Honourable Minister is temporary. Bengal Famine was temporary, but it laid in their graves a million and a half people.

Rotary Rig-Units

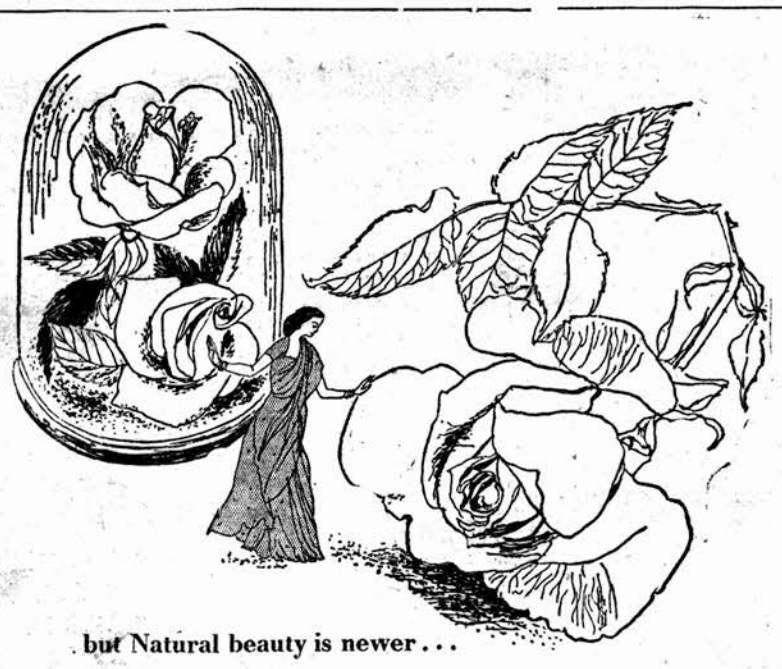
Mr. B. N. Kashyap is a chartered Engineer. He is still employed in the Government of India's Ground Water Organization. He has been urging on the Agriculture Ministry to save India's hard earned dollars by installing Rotary—Rig Units, for irrigation purposes. This is what he says:—

The scheme of rotary drilled waterwells requires no casing pipes, no foreign experts, nearly no imports and last but not the least brick kiln manufactured clay pipes or cement-asbestos pipes, plain and perforated with gravel shrouding will replace all metallic components for the speedy and durable water-well construction. This is a thoroughly tried venture evolving no haphazard or bold experimentation. I have long experience with actually derived results for this change to be adopted on large-scale for water well construction. It eliminates all superfluous dollars, sterling assets and foreign experts and yet a big step forward to increase our stability in money markets of the world.

A word about mechanical rigs purchased so far by the centre. Drill stems of Failing Rotaries are 4-1/2" to 5" outside diameter (4.7/8), which appear extremely heavy for the general otherwise fight appearance of the rig. The machines are rated for drilling a maximum diameter of 14"! Though 18" and 21" holes were vainly attempted. The machines are capable for drilling oil prospecting smaller diameter 500 ft. deep. holes. Cable tool rigs (22 W) should be equipped with flap valve bailers. These Bucyrus-Erie churn drill, percussion drills in service are equipped with very heavy slab bits and only one dart bailer. This type of bailer is unsatisfactory in the fine sands which are almost invariadly encountered. No wonder my first well with a mechanical percussion rig was finished in U.P. in the seventh month which two of my predecessors spent three months each.

Three rotary drills and number of percussion drills have been lying at Roorkee Central Drilling School of C.G.W.O. since 1946. Since then three tubewells have been installed with the assistance of the rotary rigs each of which took some months. With the assistance of the percussion rigs another about 40 tubewells have been installed. The bulk of these wells which are in the U.P. and Bihar have not yet been put into commission by the Provincial Governments for one reason or the other. This is unfortunate as the advantage of quick boring by mechanical methods has thus been lost. Such first rate machinery capable of being put to excellent purpose has not been made to contribute its mite to the solution and the problem of acute food shortage. The main plea put forward has been that the Indians are incapable of handling this machinery, though a training school was opened at Roorkee. The chairman adjudged on 25-3-49 and declared Delhi to be unsuitable for water-

(Continued on page 24)



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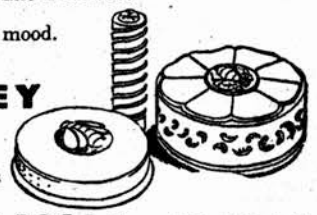

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Puzzling Of Malaya Mysteries

Constables Made 'Invulnerable' By Religious 'Guru'

EVERYONE has heard of the so-called "mystery of the East"; the phrase was formerly quite common. Generally speaking, there is nothing particularly mysterious about the East but unaccountable things certainly do happen there.

I have lived in Malaya for thirty-six years, and during that period have been sorely puzzled on at least three different occasions by feats performed by Asiatics. To this day I can find no satisfactory explanation for them. writes "Amynedd" in **Wide World Magazine.**

The first experience occurred some twenty-eight years ago, when I was assistant manager on a rubber plantation.

At that time it was common for troupes of Indian conjurers to roam the country, visit plantations and —with the permission of the manager —give performances before the labour force.

Before I describe what I actually saw on the occasions referred to I should explain that the giving of a conjuring performance in a music-hall or theatre, on a stage equipped with all the usual "properties," such as mirrors, trap doors, etc., and with cunningly arranged lighting, is a very different thing from doing tricks in the open air in broad daylight. The conjurer gives his show before a crowd of several hundred keen-eyed Asiatics of three or four different nationalities, who crowd up in a complete circle to within a few feet of him, closely watching every movement.

The performance I shall first deal with took place on the plantation "muster-ground," a bare space of hard-trodden earth. The spectators, numbering some three hundred, had already assembled. An oblong tent, measuring about seven feet long by five feet wide, had been erected in the centre of the area. The sides of this tent were gathered up on to its roof so that all that could be seen were the four wooden uprights—pieces of rubber-wood cut on the spot—and the roof. Into this erection was carried a rough platform made of three planks, eight inches wide, which had been put together on the spot by one of our labourers.

Levitation In Action

The conjurer lay down on this platform, his assistant lowered the sides of the tent, and then went inside himself.

About ten minutes elapsed, then the assistant stepped out of the tent and raised the sides again, revealing the conjurer lying apparently asleep on the planks—which were now seemingly floating in air about three feet above the ground!

The only visible connection between the platform and the earth was a thin stick which the performer held in one hand, at arm's length, as he lay on his back.

This stick could not possibly have provided any support whatsoever, and there was definitely nothing else to sustain man and platform in mid-air. The spectators in the front row—mostly children—were only some ten feet away, and anyone who wished to was allowed to crawl under the conjurer's "bed" and satisfy himself that it had no supports of any kind above or below. At least six people did so.

This act, I believe, is technically known as "levitation," and has often been performed (with appropriate lighting and equipment, and the audience at a respectable distance) on the London stage.

Done in that way, however, it is a very different proposition from the spectacle I witnessed.

More Puzzling

My second experience, twelve years later, was still more puzzling. On this occasion the performer was a Malay.

It was often my habit, on fine evenings, to take a stroll along the road which ran through my plantation and the Malay village a mile away. On this particular evening I was accompanied by a friend who was spending the week-end with me.

We had reached the first of the Malay houses when one of my Malay contractors emerged from it. He gave us the usual greeting, mounted his bicycle, and was about to ride away when he suddenly jumped off again, and, coming back, inquired if we would care to see some conjuring tricks. There was a 'Pawang' at his house, he added, whom he felt sure would be glad to show us something out of the ordinary. A 'Pawang', I may add, is more or less a survival of pre-Islamic days—a man learned in such "arts" as weather-prediction, "rain-making," "casting out devils" and similar occult practices. Though these individuals are perfectly respectable members of Malay society the religious leaders of the community appear inclined to frown upon them.

My friend and I promptly agreed to the contractor's suggestion, and followed him to his home. There, on the bare open ground between the house and the roadway, I witnessed the most remarkable piece of conjuring I had so far seen in Malaya.

This performance had not been prearranged, and in consequence there were at first no spectators beyond myself, my friend, the contractor, his wife, and two children. Presently, however, passers-by—Malays, Chinese and Indians—seeing that something interesting was going on, stopped and came in, so that by the time the show had reached its climax quite forty people had assembled.

The 'Pawang', who was wearing nothing but a 'sarong' —the skirt-like garment of the Malays —rolled up and reaching from waist to knee, came down the steps from the house and took up his position on the open ground before us.

He stood stock-still for some three or four minutes, his lips moving as he muttered to himself. I noticed that, although the evening was unusually cool, the man was perspiring freely.

Then, suddenly, the 'Pawang' stretched out one hand and called loudly for a 'parang'—the jungle-knife or 'machete' of the Malays. A 'parang' was immediately handed to him, and I learned on inquiry that it was his own.

Holding the handle of the knife with one hand, breast-high at about arm's length, and with the blade parallel to the ground, edge downwards, the performer commenced to "stroke" the upper or back part of the blade between the first finger and thumb of the other hand.

This "stroking" went on for several minutes, and I was wondering what was going to happen when I noticed drops of liquid beginning to fall from the point of the blade. I was only seven or eight feet away, and soon observed that the rate of fall of the drops gradually quickened until, in a few seconds' time, an actual thin stream of water was running from the blade-tip to the ground, converting the dust into a small pool of mud.

Stronger and stronger grew the flow, and presently someone ran up with a half cocoanut-shell and placed it under the falling stream. Within fifteen or twenty seconds the receptacle was overflowing.

Then the 'Pawang' abruptly stopped his "stroking," the flow of water ceased, and he held the knife on the ground beside him and smiled at us.

Knife Also Works

I was decidedly puzzled, but somewhat suspicious, for, as already related, the 'parang' used was the Pawang's own weapon. I mentioned this fact to the contractor, who stood beside me. He thought for a moment and then suggested I should try the conjurer with my own knife. As it happened I hadn't a knife with me, but my friend produced a small pocket affair with a blade about three inches long.

This was duly handed to the 'Pawang'. He examined it for a few moments; then he started the same "stroking" motion as with the "parang." Within a couple of minutes a thin trickle of water was running from the end of the tiny blade! This trickle increased to such a stream that the ground between us was soon spattered with drops of water and liquid mud.

This still seems to me to be a perfectly amazing performance. I examined the liquid: it was ordinary water right enough. Where did it all come from? The 'Pawang' could not possibly have had it hidden about him; he was naked to the waist and from knees to feet, and his head was shaven bare. There was not a cloud in the sky; no rain had fallen for a week. The nearest water was in a well quite sixty feet away—unless there was any in the house, which, in turn, was up a flight of steps and fifteen feet in rear of the performer. There was nothing overhead, the nearest tree — a banana—being about twenty feet distant. How was that trick done?

A 'Guru's' Test

I come finally to quite a recent interesting happening. Lately, Communist outrages have become only too common in Malaya, and Malay Police and special constables are being enrolled in thousands to fight these murderous scoundrels, who are armed with the most modern weapons. A certain teacher of religion, a 'Hadji' (one who has done the pilgrimage to Mecca) has now come to the fore with "magic" by means of which he claims to safeguard his fellow-Moslems against any harm from firearm, grenade, sword, or spear.

The 'Guru' (teacher), as this man is called, is visited daily by hundreds of Malays from all over the Peninsula —regular soldiers, police, and it is estimated that at least eight or ten thousand have availed themselves of his services.

What is done is as follows:—

The seeker after "invulnerability" is first interrogated by the 'Guru' to make sure that he is a true Moslem. This point having been satisfactorily settled, the 'parlang', sword, bayonet, or dagger which the candidates has brought with him is solemnly blessed.

A piece of wide, black tape into which is sewn an extract from the Koran is then tied around the candidate's right arm and a short prayer recited by the 'Guru', who next proceeds to put the neophyte through an "invulnerability test."

This latter as I can testify, is a most alarming performance to witness. The candidate stands upright. Hoisting his trousers (if he wears them) or his 'sarong' he leaves his legs bare from the knees downwards. His shirt is likewise pulled up, exposing his body from waist to neck.

Slashing With 'Parang'

The 'Guru' then asks: "Are you prepared to be tested?" and on receiving an affirmative reply produces a long, razor-edged 'parang'. With this he slashes hard at the calves of the candidate's legs, delivering some four or five strokes on each leg. Then he gently pushes the man's head forward until his body is in a semi-stooping position, and proceeds to slash heavily across the man's back and sides" giving to the latter strokes a "sawing" or "slicing" motion round the body almost to the abdomen. Each arm is next dealt with in the same way, and lastly the neck, as if the 'Guru' intended to behead his victim.

This completes the test; the candidate has been found to be invulnerable! He can now be shot at, bombed, or bayoneted, and will come to no harm, while any bullets which may hit him will rebound and fall harmlessly to the ground!

This, of course, sounds like utter nonsense —mere trading on superstition and ignorance. Against such a conclusion I can only say this: I have been at the "Guru's" house during several of these performances, with three or four hundred Malays patiently awaiting their turn outside. I have seen the 'parang' with which the "testing" is done, noting its gleaming, fifteen-inch-long blade and the deadly, razor-like sharpness of its edge. I have watched it used and, a moment later, closely inspected the marks made on the candidate's legs, arms, and body. These marks were lines of minute blood-blisters, appearing just underneath the skin at every point where the weapon had struck. The lines were as thin as the very finest hairs: the skin was nowhere broken. Half an hour or so later bruises appeared in places, and in some cases the "victims" complained of a slight stiffness over the affected parts.

But what about the claim of "invulnerability"? you will ask.

Well, I can only answer that question from hearsay.

A responsible friend tells me that one of the special constables guarding his house, who had been "treated" by the 'Guru' asked him the following morning to take a 'parang' or other knife and slash any part of his body or alternatively, get a gun and shoot at him! My friend, very naturally, refused to do anything of the kind. The Special then took a grass-cutting knife—half a scythe-blade fastened to a wooden handle—and deliberately chopped hard at his own forearm three or four times. Result— a few slight bruises!

Another "treated" constable, I have been reliably informed was a member of a patrol ambushed by a gang of bandits. Three of the police were hit by Sten gun bullets fired at a range of about fifty feet, one of them being the "invulnerable" man. These bullets struck this constable's body but did not penetrate. All of them fell from the front of his shirt, one being caught up in the top of his shorts at his belt. The other two policemen, who had not been "protected" were seriously wounded.

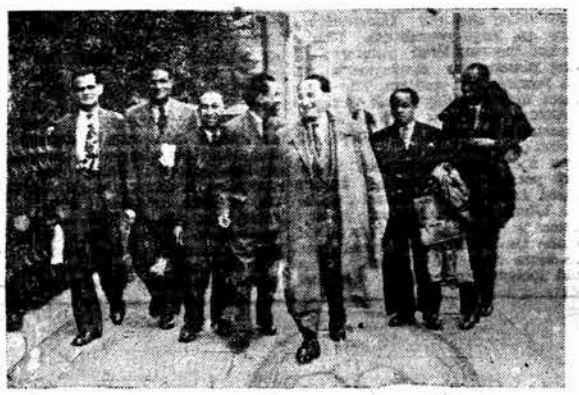
I should add that the Guru charges no fee whatever for his services, but will accept a gift of a few cents if anyone cares to offer it. He is certainly not out to make money over the business, which entails sheer hard work for him from dawn to dusk, day after day.

It is interesting to note that this man's remarkable activities are officially recognised. In his case, apparently, the law whereby an assemblage of more than a very few persons is prohibited is waived, and everyone visiting him "on business" is required to carry a pass signed by the bearer's village headman (himself a Government official) vouching for the man's good character.

I asked an elderly and intelligent Malay—who, like the 'Guru', was a Hadji—why this "protection" could not likewise be given to Christian soldiers if any of them wanted it. He replied to the effect that in their case "it would not work," for although Christians and Moslems worshipped the same God and believed in the same Prophets yet the Christians lacked the deep faith in God's deep mercy which every Moslem possesses. The whole "treatment," he emphasized, was founded on this.

Not feeling inclined to enter into a theological controversy, I said no more!

COLONIAL PEOPLES MEET



Congress of Peoples Against Imperialism met in London to decide their attitude towards the two Power Blocs and war. Delegates arriving left to right:—Mr. Ali of Ceylon, Mr. Varma of India, Mr. Soafly, Mr. Ratsimanga and Razafindrama of Madagascar, Mr. Jean-Rous from Paris, and Mr. Alioma Diop of French West Africa.

Impressive Ceremony At Banaras

U. P. Premier Welcomes Buddhist Relics

BANARAS, Nov. 4 (PTI)—Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Premier of U. P. welcomed this evening the sacred relics of Sariputta and Moggallana on the very ground where 2,500 years ago Lord Buddha delivered his first sermon showing the unique path of salvation to the humanity.

Under a spacious pandal erected on the ground in between the famous Ashoka Stupa and the picturesque Buddha Temple (Mulgandhkuti, Vihara) a vast crowd of men, women and children collected and paid homage to the sacred relics.

Earlier the sacred relics were brought from Vizianagram palace to the Chaukhandi Stupa at Sarnath in a decorated car and then taken to the Mulgandhkuti Vihara grounds in a procession.

About one hundred bhikkus from Nepal and Bhuttan attired in multicoloured robes and chanting the sutras were at the head of the procession, followed by High Priest of Ceylon.

After marching for half an hour on Ceylonese High Priest was a well decorated elephant carrying the Prince and Princess of Sikkim with the sacred relics of Lord Buddha specially taken out for the celebration for the Mulgandhkuti Vihara.

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant the Premier with the secred relics of Sriputta and Moggalana followed the elephant in a decorated car. Other cars with Major Gen. Thakur Nathu Singh, G.O.C. in-Chief, Eastern Command, Mr. B. N. Lawhiri, Inspector General of Police, U. P. and prominent citizens and high officials formed the rear of the procession.

After the band which followed the the holy grounds of Sarnath the procession terminated at the pandal where a vast crowd greeted the sacred relics.

MODY'S SPEECH

BANARAS, Nov. 3. (PTI)—Sir H. P. Mody, Governor of the United Provinces, said here today that by dwelling in the realm of metaphysical thought Indians had allowed the noble thoughts uttered by their philosophers of old to be "corrupted by ignoble practices and barbarous customs".

Sir Homi who was addressing a public meeting to pay homage to the relics of Sariputta and Moggalana hoped that "our life and thoughts, remodelled by the teachings of Gandhiji, will lead us once again to supremacy in the realm of the spirit, and at the same time, our contacts with the western world will enable us to advance on the path of material progress and prosperity".

LINGUISTIC PROVINCES PROBLEM

G. P. C. C. To Be Urged To Shelve Issue For 5 Years

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD Nov. 5.

Notice has been given by Sjts. Reva Shanker Shukla, Krishnala Shah and Bhavanishankar Mehta, members of Gujerat P.C.C., to move a resolution on the formation of Linguistic Provinces, on November 9th, on the eve of the general meeting of the G.P.C.C. The resolution lays down that as the Congress Working Committee has invited suggestion on the Linguistic Provinces subject, the Committee should evpress its opinion that in view of the rabid propaganda carried on in favour of the subject the present time was inopportune, and that the issue be postponed for at least five years, adding that at the present juncture the question was harmful to the growing nationality of the country.

French India Journal Named After "Jawahar"

KARAIKAL, Nov. 5 (U.P.I.): The Government of French India have accorded permission to Mr. V. Balagurumoorty of Pondicherry to publish a Tamil Journal under the name 'Jawahar'.

Following importation of about 2,000 tons of cement from Japan, the Government of French India have withdrawn control over distribution of cement in Pondicherry.

Plea For Removal Of Ban On Import Of Sugar

CONSUMERS REPRESENTATIVES URGE TO DISCONTINUE SYNDICATE

KANPUR, Nov. 4 (PTI)—Messrs K. V. Venkatram, Editor Daily Telegraph, Ganga Sahai Chaubey and M. L. Guptamet, the president of the Tariff Board on behalf of the consumers pointed out that although at the Tariff Board conference in December last, the Government of India representatives had given an idea that Government would not hasitate to import sugar when there was scarcity in the country and even subsidise it if necessary, nothing had actually been done when scarcity arose and the price shot up. Again while all the provincial Government's supported the policy of protection they had not taken adequate measures to exercise necessary control over the industry and all the apprehensions of the consumers in regard to the manner in which the monopolistic position of the industry and the Syndicate would be exploited to public detriment had been realised.

Mr. Venkatram also stated that it was inexplicable that expansion of the industry was not taking place despite the recommendation of the sugar panel three years ago. As regards the price of cane, the consumer's representative stated that it had risen to over 10 times its prewar level which was much more than the rise in respect of any other agricultural commodity. It was a matter of disappointment, he stated, that even the modest recommendation, of the recent Tariff Board about the gradual reduction in the price of sugar cane by three annas per annum for two years had not been implemented by the provincial Governments concerned. Mr Venkatram and Pandit Ganga Sahai Chaubey urged the removal of the ban on import of sugar, while Mr. Gupta suggested that larger amount of credit should be given in respect of the price of molasses.

The consumer's representatives also stated that they were not in favour of the continuance of the Syndicate as "a monopolistic organisation of the producers but that another organisation comprising of the representatives of cultivators, manufacturers, merchants and labour and consumers should be consituted and the whole programme of production and distribution should be planned by such body. The policies of the central and provincial Governments in respect of sugar should be properly co-ordinated.

Representatives of the Kanpur Sugar Merchants Association, the Kanpur Sugar Brokers' Association and the Gujarati Merchants Association put forward their case before Mr. G. L. Mehta, President of the Indian Tariff Board in regard to various issues relating to the sugar industry and trade. The Merchants stated that the system of quota release was not being properly worked by the Syndicate and stocks and prices were manipulated They stated that if the Syndicate was to be continued, this should be left to the normal trade channels. They were not in favour of a centra marketing organisation for the country but preferred free trade and decontrol. The inquiry of the Tariff Board at Kanpur has now concluded and Mr. G. L. Mehta is leaving for Bombay by plane tomorrow morning.

CONTROL OF SUGAR STOCKS

NEW DELHI, Nov. 5.

Under a Notification published in Gazette Extraordinary the Government of India have passed the Sugar Stocks (Control) Order 1949 which extends to all the Provinces of India and has come into force with immediate effect.

Under the provisions of the order, no producer can sell or deliver any sugar produced after the commencement of the Order except in accordance with the directions of the Central Government or any authority empowered by them.

The Central Government has taken powers to fix the ex-factory price for different types of sugar and for different areas. Where the ex-factory price of sugar has been fixed, no producer shall sell or agree to sell sugar at a price exceeding this price, nor deliver sugar otherwise than ex-factory at a price exceeding the price fixed plus such charges as may be approved by the Central Government.

WHEN VIETNAM BECOMES FREE

SAIGON, Nov. 5 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Prince Buu Loc, official spokesman of ex-Emperor Bao Dai's Government of Viet-nam, said here last night that as soon as Viet-nam became independent "legally and in actual fact" she hoped to take her place by the side of "free and democratic nations" in international life.

Commenting on the recent statement by Senor Carlos Romulo, President of the United Nations Organisation General Assembly, that it was "no longer possible that Viet-nam should be without an independent Government". Prince Buu Los said this statement would have deep effect on Viet-nam nationalists.

MAKING CAPITAL MACHINERY

Factory To Be Set Up In East Punjab

ABDULLAPUR, (Ambala), Nov. 5. (PTI): A factory for manufacturing capital machinery is to be set up shortly in Abdullapur, an industrial centre near Ambala. It is learnt equipment for building the factory has arrived from the United Kingdom.

Mr. D. D. Puri, an industrialist of East Punjab who is sponsoring the factory has returned to Abdullapur after a six-week tour of the United Kingdom and Europe.

He went to recruit expert staff for working the factory.

6 CZECH 'OPPONENTS' EXECUTED

PRAGUE, Nov. 5 (PTI-Reuter): Six "Opponents of the Peoples Democratic Regime" condemned by the Czechoslovak State Court in Prague in August were executed today.

The official news agency reported they had confessed to having prepared a coup to remove the present regime.

SURAT, November 5. (PTI): A college of music will be started this month at Benares under the aegis of the Benares Hindu University.

Pandit Omkarnath Thakore, the well-known musician will inaugurate the college on November 16.

TRIBUTE TO SIR B. NARSING RAU

Finding Solution To Problem Of Eritrea

LAKE SUCCESS, Nov. 4. (PTI-Reuter): A tribute was paid today to Sir Benegal Narsing Rau, of India, for his work in trying to find a solution to the problem of the future of Eritrea.

Sir Benegal was a member of the special United Nations Sub-Committee on the Italian Colonies which attempted for several days to break a deadlock in the discussions.

He was the mainstay behind a compromise proposal for federation of the territory with Ethiopia, and in an attempt to persuade the Committee of the feasibility of the proposal, drew up, single-handed, a draft constitution for the proposed federation to show how it might work in practice.

Dr. Philip Jessup, the United States delegate, told the General Assembly's Political Committee today, in recalling the difficulties which had been encountered over the question of Eritrea: 'I want to pay special tribute to the extraordinary skilful work of the distinguished representative of India in the Sub-Committee who, to indicate what form of Government might be established under a federation of Eritrea and Ethiopia, prepared a draft of a constitution for such a Union".

W. Germany In Council Of Europe

PARIS, Nov. 4 (PTI-Reuter)—The Ministerial Committee of the Council of Europe tonight decided to recommend Germany's admission as an Associate Council Member.

The recommendation was to the European Consultative Assembly's Permanent Committee.

Candidature of the Saar as an Associate Member, put forward by France, was with the recommendation on Germany, sent to the Permanent Committee with the Ministers' favourable advice."

Observers thought the Big Three Western Foreign Ministers might consider the committee's decisions at their Paris meeting next week.

The ministers will meet again tomorrow for the financial sitting of their present session.

VYSHINSKY DOWN WITH 'FLU

LAKE SUCCESS, Nov. 4 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Andrei Vyshinsky, Soviet Foreign Minister, has influenza and doctors said tonight they were not sure whether he could keep his appointment next Monday with Mr. Dean Acheson, United States Secretary of State.

Diplomatic circles here continue to speculate on the purpose of Mr. Vyshinsky's projected visit to the American Secretary of State.

The most widely held opinion was that he intended to discuss holding another conference of foreign ministers on the question of a peace treaty with Germany.

It was thought that since the establishment of a Soviet-controlled Government in Eastern Germany, the Soviet Union might feel in a better position to bargain with the Western Powers.

APPLICATIONS FOR U.N. MEMBERSHIP

To Be Reconsidered By Security Council

LAKE SUCCESS, Nov. 4 (PTI-Reuter): The Political Committee decided today that applications for United Nations membership from Austria, Ceylon, Pinland, Eire, Jordan, the Republic of Korea, Portugal, Nepal and Italy should be reconsidered by the Security Council.

All bids for membership by these countries have so far failed.

EXPLOITATION IN FRENCH N. AFRICA

Egyptian Plea For U. N. Investigation

LAKE SUCCESS, Nov. 5 (PTI-Reuter): Egypt is to ask the United Nations to send a mission of experts to investigate "inhuman exploitation" of native peoples in Tunisia, Morocco and other sections of French North Africa.

Mr. Ahmed Farrag, Egyptian delegate, announced this in the Trusteeship Council yesterday after an argument with M. Pierre—Olivier Lapie, of France.

I.N.T.U.C. Delegation For Labour Conference

NEW DELHI, Nov. 5. (PTI): The Indian National Trade Union Congress here today announced a seven-man delegation to the London Conference of the new world labour organisation on November 26.

The Delegation, led by Mr. Deven Sen, consists of Dr. (Mrs.) Maitreyee Bose, Mr. Ishar Bhai Gulabhbhai Desai, Mr. Kashinath Pandey, Mr. Phani Ghosh, Mr. R. L. Varma and Mr. V. G. Gopal.

AMBALA, Nov. 5. (PTI): Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Minister for Health, speaking at Nahan in Himachal Pradesh, 25 miles from here, stressed the need for manufacturing sugarcane crushers to help the rural economy of the country. The Health Minister, who was opening a workers' canteen at the Nahan foundry, said she envied the foundry's canteen on account of its site, lay out and equipment and wished she had one like that at the Government of India Headquarters in New Delhi.

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PUBLIC NOTICES

COMMISSIONS IN INDIAN ARMED FORCES

APPLICATIONS are invited from unmarried Indian nationals and Gurkha subjects of Nepal to reach Federal Public Service Commission, Post Box 186, Council House, New Delhi, by the 19th November 1949, for the combined examination (dates and places of examination will be notified later on) for admission to the Military Wing of the Armed Forces Academy, Dehra Dun, and the Air Force Academy of the Royal Indian Air Force for the course commencing in July 50. Application forms and full particulars can be obtained from the Federal Public Service Commission or nearest Military Sub-Area H.Q., or Recruiting Office.

AGE LIMITS—Civilian candidates must have been born (i) NOT earlier than 2nd JULY 1929 and NOT later than 1st JULY 1932 for the Army and (ii) NOT earlier than 2nd JULY 1929 and NOT later than 1st JAN 1933 for the R.I.A.F. Personnel serving in the Army, who wish to compete for admission to the Military Wing must have been born NOT earlier than 2nd JULY 1926 and NOT later than 1st JULY, 1932

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION—Must have passed Matriculation or equivalent exam. Applications from those candidates who have appeared or intend to appear at the Matriculation or equivalent examination will be accepted provisionally and they will be required to furnish, before commencement of the course, proof of their having passed the said examination

SELECTION—Candidates who qualify at the written examination of the F P S C will be required to appear before Services Selection Boards. Final selection will be based on the combined results of F P S C examination and S S B test

2 The number of vacancies to be offered for entry into the Military Wing Course and the R.I.A.F course will be as follows:

Military Wing	150
R.I.A.F	75

NOTES

1. Applicants for admission to the 8th Course (Mily. Wing) and the Air Force Academy (previous Initial training Wing) of the R.I.A.F., commencing in January 1950, whose results are not yet known are advised, if otherwise eligible to submit their applications for appearng at this examination If they are successful for the 8th course (Mily Wing) and the Air Force Academy (Initial Training Wing Course) their applications will be cancelled by the Commission.
2. The upper age limit for R.I.A.F is relaxable to 24 years only in case of candidates possessing "A" flying license. Conditions of eligibility in NO other case can be relaxed.

6058

REMEDY FOR SEVERAL ECONOMIC ILLS

Minister Nimbalkar Commends Achievement Of Co-operatives

BOMBAY, Saturday.

BOMBAY'S Development Minister Mr. Malojirao Naik Nimbalkar expressed the view today that Co-operation was capable of remedying many of the economic ills that existed in the contemporary world of today.

The Minister was speaking at a function organised by the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute in celebration of the All-India Co-operators' Day.

Several prominent co-operators and workers in the field of co-operation were present on the occasion.

Tracing the history of the co-operative movement in the province, the Minister said that it had stood one of the severest tests, consequent on the great economic slump of 1929. This fact indicated that it was capable of rendering valuable service to the community. Its adoption in the province had enabled cheap credit to be provided to the agriculturists and the enactment of recent legislation in respect of control on moneylending operations also offered great scope to this movement to supply the much-needed rural finance to them. It had also proved a great boon to the consumers when, a few years ago, it undertook the distribution of essential articles to consumers, thus counteracting to a large extent the blackmarketing activities of certain anti-social elements.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

The Minister further observed that the co-operative movement was now being extended for providing cheap credit to cottage industries. Steps were being taken to establish banks whose function it would be to advance funds at cheap rates to producers co-operatives. Co-operative housing societies were also making steady progress, particularly in providing housing accommodation in industrial centres of the province. Co-operatives for joint farming and lift irrigation societies were also being encouraged. He was confident that these societies would help in securing increased food grain production by employing improved methods of agriculture.

NEED FOR TRAINING

The Minister emphasised that co-operation was not only an economic movement, but that it had a moral aspect too, and could play its part successfully in all departments of life. However, in order that co-operation should develop on sound lines and avoid the various pitfalls, it was necessary to provide proper training in co-operation. Government had already moved in the matter, and in pursuance of the recommendations made by the Madan Committee had established a Co-operative College, a few co-operative regional schools in each division and co-operative classes in each district. These were conducted by the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute with Government's help. Recently a Provincial Co-operative Council had been established. This will help Government by providing expert advice on all co-operative matters.

Concluding the Minister appealed to all to replace the profit-motive by the service motive and thus help in the progress of the co-operative movement.

POWER-ALCOHOL FOR STATE TRANSPORT

Bombay Government's Plan

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 5, (U.P.I.): The Bombay Government have decided to turn molasses into power-alcohol and about nine lakh gallons of power alcohol would be produced every year at the Nasik Distillery. The production would start from June next year.

Disclosing this, Mr. A. U. Sheikh, Deputy Prohibition Commissioner of Bombay, in an interview today said that the Bombay Government proposed to use this power-alcohol in State Transport buses with petrol in proportion of 80 per cent petrol to 20 per cent power alcohol.

Mr. Sheikh also hinted that the Bombay Government was likely to accept rationing of wine for military in Bombay Province

DAMASCUS, Nov. 5 (PTI-Reuter): Syrian Foreign Minister Nazim el Kodsy Bey back from the Arab League Council in Cairo said the world press would be invited to witness elections for a Syrian Assembly on November 15.

TODAY'S RADIO

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 6.

BOMBAY—A

244 m (1,231 kc/s) 31.41 m (9,550 kc/s): 7-30 a.m. Geet Govind Sanskrit verses by L. P. Chaube 7-40 Aj Ka Karyakram 7-45 Sudhansu Das Gupta (Sitar), 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Suman Shroff (Gujarati Geet) 8-45 News (G) 244 m (1,231 kc/s) 41.44 m (7,240 kc/s): 11-0 As in Bombay B 12-45 p.m. Sarang Rang 12-50 Ahmed Dilawar Ghazal 1-0 News (G) 1-10 As in Bombay B 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Sunday Afternoon with You 244 m (1,231 kc/s) 31.41 m (9,550 kc/s) from 5-0 to 7-45 p.m. 41.44 m (7,240 kc/s) from 8-0 to 11-0 p.m. 5-0 Govindrao Verlekar Pad 5-15 B. R. Karanjkar Bhajan, Abhang 5-30 As in Bombay B 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-20 Govindrao Verlekar (Vaman Kalyan) 6-40 Ahmed Dilawar Ghazal 7-10 Locals 7-15 Vatsalabai Parvatkar (Jait) 7-45 Kamgar Sabha 8-15 News (G) 8-30 As in Bombay B 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 As in Bombay B 10-0 Sunday Night At Ten by Lawrence Clarke.

BOMBAY—B

353 m (850 kc/s) 41.44 m (7,240 kc's): 7-30 a.m. As in Bombay A 7-45 News (K) 8-0 Vatsalabai Parvatkar (Deskar) 8-30 News (M) 8-45 B. R. Karanjkar Bhavgeet 353 m (850 kc/s) 31.41 m (9,550 kc/s) 11-0 Film music 12-0 p.m. Tulsidas Sharma Sindh Sarang 12-45 As in Bombay A 12-50 News (M) 1-0 P. D. Khadilkar (Powada) 1-10 Sudhansu Das Gupta (Sitar) 1-30 Govindrao Verlekar (Pad) 1-40 News (H) 1-50 Laxman Prasad Chaube (Sarang) 353 m (850 kc/s) 41.44 m (7,240 kc's) from 5-0 to 7-15 p.m. 61.98 m (4840 kc/s) from 7-30 to 11-0 p.m.: 5-0 As in Bombay A 5-30 Gammat Jammat 6-0 Ahmed Dilawar (Naat) 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners 7-15 As in Bombay A 7-45 News (K) 8-0 News (M) 8-15 B. R. Karanjkar Bhavgeet 8-30 L. P. Chaube (Dhamar 9-0 Sudhansu Das Gupta (Sitar) 9-15 Suman Shroff Gujarati Geets 9-30 Swar Mudrika Programme of music 9-45 Bombay Radio Orchestra 10-0 Tulsidas Sharma (Jog) 10-30 Vatsalabai Parwatkar Basant.

BARODA

250 m (1,200 kc/s): 7-30 a.m. Krishnarao Kolhapure (Been) 7-40 Vyayam Shikshan (Physical jerks) 7-45 As in Ahmedabad 8-0 News (E) 8-15 As in Ahmedabad 8-45 News (G) 5-30 p.m. Songs From Screen 6-0 News (E) 6-10 Krishnarao Kolhapure (Been) 6-20 Chunilal Deval Bhagat and Party (Bhajan) 6-30 Gramfano Mate 7-0 Geet Ane Garbi Geets 7-15 Krishnarao Kolhapure (Been) 7-30 Mukundrao Ghanekar Pad 7-45 As in Ahmedabad 8-0 Apana Desh 8-10 Locals 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Mukundrao Ghanekar (Chhavanat) 9-0 News (E) 9-15 Indradhanush by Nabhoirani Orchestra 9-30 Mukundrao Ghanekar (Sindhura).

AHMEDABAD

326.1 m (920 kc/s): 7-30 a.m. As in Baroda 7-40 Vyayam Shikshan Physical jerks (from Baroda) 7-45 Jaunapurini Bandish by K. Joshi 8-0 News (E) 8-15 Rang Rang Valaliyan 8-45 News (G) 5-30 p.m. As in Baroda 6-0 News (E) 6-10 As in Baroda 6-20 Bhakti Bhav 6-30 Majoor Bhajo Mate 7-0 Narhardan Kunchala (Lokgeeto) 7-15 As in Baroda 7-30 Kalidas Joshi (Khayal Puria) 7-45 Ratnavali: Readings from Sanskrit classics (G). 8-0 Baroda 9-0 News (E) 9-15 As in Baroda 9-0 News in (E) 9-15 As in Baroda

NEHRU'S BROADCAST

At 10 p.m. on Sunday, November 6, All-India Radio, Bombay, will broadcast a Voice of America recording of Prime Minister Pandit Nehru's speech before the House of Representatives. This can be heard on 244 and 41.44 metres.

On the following day at the same time, listeners will hear on Bombay 'A' Pandit Nehru's Address to the Colombia University.

UDAY SHANKAR TO SAIL FROM BOMBAY

Month's Visit To U. S. And U. K.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 5, (P.T.I.): The 50-year old well-known Indian dancer Uday Shankar will leave for Bombay on November 9 'en route' to U. K. and U. S. A. where he is taking a troupe of select Indian dancers and musicians for over a month's engagement. He will leave for London from Bombay by S. S. 'Straithaird' on November 17.

During their one week's stay in London, the party will give a couple of shows and follow them up in spring on return from three weeks' engagement in America. Uday Shankar's party consists of fourteen members with Amala, his wife, as his partner.

After a lapse of about a decade, Uday Shankar came to Calcutta with a new troupe of dancers last month with a view to raising funds for establishing a centre of dancing, more improved and better organised than the culture at Almora, which he had established some years ago.

His success in Calcutta this season was phenomenal. The 31 performances he gave in the Chowringhee area for two weeks brought him over a lakh of rupees as gate money, while the fourteen shows he is now having in North Calcutta and which will be over tomorrow, are expected to yield even better results.

R.S.S. CHIEF'S ADVICE TO REFUGEES

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. M. S. Golwalkar, Chief of the Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangh, addressing a gathering under the auspices of the Sind Hindu Seva Samiti this evening, advised the refugees to consider themselves citizens of India and to adjust themselves to the new environment and the circumstances in which they had been placed.

He added that India was the motherland of the refugees, and they could settle in every corner of the country. The refugees would necessarily have to be one with the people of the areas in which they chose to settle and their problem of rehabilitation would be solved.

R.S.S. Chief In Bombay

BOMBAY, Nov. 5. (UPI): Mr. M. S. Golwalkar, the R.S.S. Chief arrived in Bombay this morning from Poona. Mr. Golwalkar will stay here for two days and leave for Rajkot on Monday morning.

GOLWALKAR ON R.S.S. OBJECTIVE

SANGLI, Nov. 5 (UPI.) "India suffered defeats in the past not because the Congress was mighty and brave a but because w. divided linguistically, culturally and in various other aspects. With a view to consolidating India's freedom and to heighten her prestige in the world, we must create complete fusion We must also sink our difference and have a national outlook. The R.S.S. volunteers must become one with the masses"

Thus observed Mr. M. S. Golwalkar, the R.S.S Chief, addressing over 7,000 R.S.S. volunteers and citizens in Sangli yesterday.

Mr. Golwalkar was presented with an address in the Gajanan Mills, Sangli

The situation in Sangli is under control now. An order under Sec. 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code, has, however been promulgated in Miraj and Sangli, following demonstrations against the R.S.S. leader and the clashes that ensued yesterday afternoon.

Goa Deputation To Nehru

BOMBAY, Nov. 5 (UPI.) A three-man deputation of the National Congress of Goa will wait upon Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, during his short stay in the city after his return from the American tour on November 13, the United Press of India learns.

The deputation will consist of Mr. S. B. D'Silva, President, Mr. Vaman Desai, Secretary, and Dr. T. Mascarenhas, Treasurer, of the National Congress of Goa

LAHORE, Nov. 5 (PTI-Reuter):—Twenty-five more Muslim girls abducted in East Punjab during the last communal disturbances have now been recovered from various places in India it is learnt here. They are at present detained in the Muslim transit camp at Jullundur.

CITY & SUBURBS

Today

Hindu: Kartik Vad 1, 2006.
Muslim: Mohurrum 14, 1369.
Parsi: Khordad 5, 1319.
Sunrise: 6-41 a.m. Sunset: 6-4 p.m.
Hightide: 00-15, 11-55.
Lowtide: 06-04, 18-01.

Today's Engagements

PUBLIC RECEPTION: To Shree-Guruji M. S. Golwalkar, at Shivaji Park, today, 5-30 p.m.

WOMEN'S WING, HOME GUARDS: Passing out parade at Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan's College, Andheri, today, 4-30 p.m. Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister, will take the salute.

HARITOSHA SAMITI, BOMBAY: Publication ceremony of "Jayadaman", a collection of ancient texts on Sanskrit metres, edited by Prof. H. D Velankar, at the St. Xavier's College, today, 4 p.m.

KAVI GAMMELAN: In Gujarati Forbes Hall, Opp. Imperial Cinema, Lamington Road, today, 6 p.m.

I. N. T. U. C., BOMBAY BRANCH: Reception to Narayan Dhondu Kadam, newly elected Congress Corporator, near Nawla Masjid, Delisle Road, today, 5-30 p.m.

KERALA ART CENTRE: Staging of "Nizhalukal" on occasion of its inaugural function at Khalsa College Hall, today, 6 p.m., by Acharya Atre.

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGHAM: Bharathi Day celebrations at Asthika Samaj, Matunga, Mr. R. P. Sethu Pillai to preside, 9-30 a.m., Kavi Arangam and lecture, 5 p.m., speeches and prize distribution.

INDIAN MUSIC AT KING'S CIRCLE: Today from 5 to 7 p.m. by Mr. G. K. Nimbkar.

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION DAY: Public meeting at 8-30 p.m. at Vanamali Hall, Dadar, Prof. R. Pratapgiri will preside. Speakers: Prithvising, Kalelkar, P. S. Redkar and others. IPTA will give songs on Soviet Union and stage one act play in Hindi by a Soviet writer.

SEC. 144 IN SOUTH SATARA DISTRICT

MIRAJ, Nov. 4 (PTI): The District Magistrate of South Satara District promulgated an order under Sec. 144 Cr P. C. banning within the limits of Miraj and Sangli towns meeting of five or more persons and carrying of lathis and arms for eight days from today.

THE WEATHER

POONA, Nov. 5, (P. T. I.): Following is the weather summary for Saturday, Nov. 5, 1949:

Weather became dry over the country except for local showers in Malabar and a few showers in south-east Madras.

Night temperatures were markedly below normal in the Deccan, the central parts of the country, Chota Nagpur and Rajputana.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL SUNDAY EVENING: Dry weather will continue except for local showers in the extreme south of the Peninsula.

Night temperatures will continue appreciably below normal over the Deccan, the central parts of the country and Rajputana.

Following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from Oct. 1, 1949 and departure from normal recorded at 08-30 hours (I. S. T.), on Nov. 5, 1949:—

Ahmedabad 93 65 0 0.3 0, Ahmednagar 84 53 0 1.5 minus 0.9, Allahabad 83 — — — —, Bangalore 79 59 0 9.7 plus 2.9 Baroda 95 54 0 0.1 minus 1.8 Belgaum 81 63 0 0.9 minus 4.5, BOMBAY 91 72 0 1.3 minus 1.4, Calcutta 85 64 0 3.6 minus 1.2, Colombo 86 75 0.7 16.9 0, Delhi 85 55 0 0.1 minus 0.4, Hyderabad (Dn.) 82 51 0 0.8 minus 2.2, Lucknow 84 55 0 6.3 plus 6.0, Madras 87 73 0 3.8 minus 11.3, Mahabaleshwar 74 60 0 3.3 minus 3.5, Mysore 80 61 0 9.1 plus 2.6. Nagpur 83 52 0 6.7 plus 4.3, Patna 81 61 0 3.3 plus 0.9. Poona 87 52 0 1.6 minus 2.2, Sholapur 88 55 0 1.6 minus 1.9, Simla 61 44 0 0.2 minus 1.1, Surat 94 62 0 2.6 plus 1.1.

BIG ROUNDUP OF BAD CHARACTERS

Three Superintendents Conduct Operations

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Three superintendents of the Bombay city police, each with a posse of approximately two hundred constables and an adequate number of officers started a general round up of bad characters last night and took into custody 846 persons, among whom are those described as notorious goondas, returned externees, ex-convicts and people without any ostensible means of income.

The police in a concerted drive to clean up the city have intensified their activities towards the elimination from Bombay of all undesirable characters. Acting on this principle, Superintendent A. J. Hinkley of the "A" Division, Superintendent Arthur Thomas of the "B" Division and Superintendent Umar Khan Pathan of the "C" Division started a multi-pronged drive at midnight, last night, and combed every area in the different sections under their respective charges, which are generally infested by suspicious characters.

The police in the course of their round-up which had not ceased till mid-day today are said to have seized implements for house-breaking, daggers for homicidal attacks and dozens of large and small knives.

In the "A" Division which includes the Colaba, Esplanade, Paltan Road and Yellow Gate police stations, the 20 officers and two hundred constables who conducted the round-up, roped in their dragnet 129 suspicious characters. Mr. Hinkley, Superintendent of "A" Division who had been on his legs the whole of last night and in between received the Premier at the Victoria Terminus at 4-30 this morning, was still up and doing at noon today, giving finishing touches to the round-up operations in the sections under his charge.

In the B. Division, which includes Dongri, Pydhoni, Maharbouri and Princess Street Police Stations, Supdt. Arthur Thomas who conducted the round-up with a posse nearly 200 constables and about twenty officers, bagged 460 suspicious characters, the highest figure in last night's general round-up.

In the C Division Supdt. Umar Khan Pathan rounded up 134 persons with the aid of a number of officers and men. This Division includes Lamington Road, Gamdevi, Agripada and Delisle Road sections.

The Yellow Gate Police arrested 127 persons from the Dock area thus bringing the total to 846.

According to the police the "Operation round-up" was due to the greatly increased number of crimes in these areas in recent weeks. The police suspect that the arrested men are responsible for this wave of the defiance of law latterly. Some of the activities they indulged in, are learnt to be house-breaking, theft, robbery, shop-lifting and other anti-social offences.

The round-ups are continuing.

"ACTED INNOCENTLY"

Firm Partners Acquitted Of Cheating Charge

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Holding that the accused had fully exonerated themselves and that the prosecution had not proved its case, Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Chief Presidency Magistrate, acquitted today, Mr. Andrew Geddis, Mr. Norman M. Harrison, Mr. George P. Stevens and Mr. Neil Cameron, partners of the firm of Geoffrey Manners and Company, manufacturers of pharmaceutical products and toilet goods.

The complainant in the case was Dr. S. M. Dhume, Deputy Director of Industries, Government of India. The case for the complainant was that the accused had manufactured and put on the market a product known as Anne French Cleansing Milk, with an inscription on the label "4, Old Bond Street, London." Nowhere on the preperation was it mentioned that it was manufactured in India. The whole get-up and the descriptive words were "Fraudulently intended and calculated to suggest that it was manufactured in London."

On May, 30, 1949, one such bottle was purchased at one Abbas and Company in Bombay, the firm being a selling agency of the manufacturers. On the cash memo, on the reverse, it was printed "guaranteed English make."

Acquitting the accused, the magistrate held that the accused had no reason to suspect the genuineness of the mark, and the fact that they had hidden nothing from the prosecution, and had given all information, went to show that they acted innocently.

He acquitted all the accused.

Morarka's Case Postponed

BOMBAY, Saturday.

On an application from Mr. E. B. Ghaswala, Defence Counsel, the case against Dwarkadas Gokulchand Morarka and eight others for contravening the provisions of the Government of India Ordinance, in respect of High Denomination Notes was postponed to Nov. 19 by Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court, this morning.

The accused in the case are: (1) The Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Company, (2) Ramkumar Srinivas Morarka, (3) Dwarkadas Srinivas Morarka (4) Gokulchand Dwarkadas Morarka, (5) Basantilal Ramkumar, (6) M. J. Diwekar, (7) S. B. Padhye, (8) S. R. Doctor and (9) D. Nensi.

The accused are alleged to have disgorged Rs. 4,52,000 in Rs. 1,000 notes, by falsifying the accounts of the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Company of which Morarka and Company are the Managing Agents.

Ahmedabad Cost Of Living

During Sept. 1949, the Ahmedabad working class cost of living index number, on base: year ending July 1927 equal to 100, receded by two points to 252, owing to a fall of 34 points in the fuel and lighting group.

The food index rose by one point to 262 while the clothing and the miscellaneous groups remained stationary at 291 and 335 respectively.

Ban On Sale Of Arms

The Government of Bombay has extended by two months from November 9, 1949, the orders issued by the District Magistrates of Ahmedabad, Poona and Ratnagiri, prohibiting the arms, dealers in their respective district, from selling any arms or ammunition, including percussion caps, to any licence holder, without a special permit issued by them.

NEHRU DIAMOND JUBILEE

Brisk Preparation In Bombay

Brisk preparations are going on at the Congress House, in connection with the Diamond Jubilee Birthday Celebrations of India's Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Coupons and receipt books have already been received at the Congress House and local theatres and big hotels have approached to help in raising collections.

All members of the "Pandia Jawaharlal Diamond Jubilee Birthday Celebrations Committee" and all Congress workers are requested to contact the Congress House, to receive coupons and receipt books, on November 6 Sunday evening.

Price Of Diesel Oil

The District Magistrate of Broach has fixed the maximum selling price of Light Diesel oil in Broach, Ankleshwar and Rajpipla towns at Rs. 6-11-9, Rs. 6-14-0 and Rs. 7-4-0, respectively, per unit of eight imperial gallons.

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TOURISTS 37 RUNS AHEAD WITH 7 WKTS. INTACT

Pepper And Tribe Play Havoc On Matting Wicket Again

NEW DELHI, November 5 (P.T.I.): The Commonwealth Cricket Team playing a three day match against the Services Eleven here dismissed the home team for 115 runs and at the close of play had established a first innings lead of 37 runs with seven wickets still intact.

George Tribe and Cecil Pepper who have been very successful on a matting wicket re-established their superiority and in running through the side claimed three wickets each. At one stage the former returned an analysis of 7 overs, 4 maidens, 5 runs and 3 wickets.

Livingston, the Commonwealth skipper, put the homeside in after winning the toss and events today justified the wisdom of his decision for none of the Services' batsmen could withstand the visitors' bowling for long.

The visitors in their reply suffered an initial setback losing Oldfield at two and Winston Place at 34 but the advent of Alley, the New South Wales player, not only improved the position of the side but the game as well. Alley, playing a delightful game had hit up seventy by the close of play and his score included three sixes and five fours.

The brightest spell of the day's play was the fourth wicket partnership after tea between Livingston and Alley, both left handers, who carried the score from 80 to 152 in about an hour.

A notable feature of the day's play apart from the bowling of Tribe and Pepper, was the excellent and alert fielding of the home side.

Fielding a particularly strong bowling side with Cecil Pepper and George Tribe who had captured so far fourteen wickets each on the previous two matches played on a matting wicket, the Commonwealth Cricket Team's captain Livingston after winning the toss sent in the Services XI to bat in the three-day match which began here today. The match is being played on a jute matting wicket at he Irwin Stadium.

Manohar and Rameshchandra opened the account with a single each off Lambert, left hand pace bowler bowling from the northern end while another pace bowler Freer operated from the other end.

Rameshchandra scored a few singles off Lambert and the first 18 minutes play regisered the first decade of the innings. Freer in his last bail of the third over had Manohar caught by Pepper fielding in first slip (10|1|2).

Test player Adhikari stepped in the vacant crease and Ramesh greeted his arrival with a beautiful late cut to the boundary off the lefthander. Adhikari began his innings with a risky single off Lambert, but later scored two well executed fours off Freer one through the midon and another a snick between the wicket keeper and first slip.

Perseverance of Pepper was soon rewarded when Rameshchandra missed a googly and was clean bowled for nineteen (44|2|19).

The former Punjab University player Khanna, who joined Adhikari, hit a two off Pepper and with a hefty longon boundary recorded the fifty of the innings — the result of 75 minutes game. Batsmen were uncomfortable with Tribe who has been bowling exceedingly well.

Two magnificent catches in two consecutive overs off Tribe resulted in the fall of two quick wickets. Tribe effected a most spectacular and difficult return catch midway the pitch where he rolled on the ground to hold a low drive off Khanna (57|3|7).

Adhikari who was batting well hooked Tribe and Oldfield fielding at deep square leg brought about a low catch and caused his dismissal (58|4|27). Another misfortune for the Services followed when Group Captain Jaswant Singh trod on his wicket while playing back a ball off Tribe at the same total (58|5|0).

Tribe then returned a magnificent analysis of 7|4|5.

Rot now set in and Pepper claimed two victims, Mohanlal and Sanjana for leg before by two consecutive balls of his over (66|7|0).

The collapse of the Services team was arrested temporarily when Gadkari and Indrajeet facing the bowlers courageously added 23 runs when lunch was taken. On resumption Lambert, lefthand pace bowler and Pettiford righthanded legbreak bowler, were employed. Both were bowling exceedingly well with a good length.

Indrajeet with a four off Pettiford recorded the first century of the side after the game had lasted for 130 minutes today. Soon Lambert dismissed Indrajeet and newcomer Fullinfaw with deep offbreaks, the former for 19 and the latter for nil.

The last wicket stand did not last for more than a few minutes when Pettiford had Srinivasan caught behind the wicket for zero and the first innings of the homeside was rounded off 115 runs.

The Commonwealth team did not make a very promising start when they began their first innings, losing the first wicket for two and the second when the total was thirty-four.

Oldfield who opened the innings with Winston Place was out for one to a catch behind the wicket in the first over when he appeared to have edged a rising ball from Srinivasan (2|1|1).

Quiet game followed for about 50 minutes as Holt and Place played cautiously against keen bowling from Srinivasan aand Sanjana who were aided by excellent fielding and the batsmen had to fight for every run.

When the total was 34 Gadkari took a simple catch at mid-off to dismiss Place, Sanjana being the successful bowler. (34|2|9).

The left-hander Alley joined Holt and with a powerful straight drive to the sight-screen off Mohanlal sent up 50 of the innings scored in an hour. He followed up a few minutes later with a hefty six off Sanjana to the other sight-screen.

At tea, the visitors had made 66 for two wickets, Holt batting 32 Alley batting 19.

The game after tea was considerbably enlivened when the New South Wales player, Alley played aggressive cricket. He lifted Indrajeet again for a six straight on to the northern sight screen and in the next over drove him twice to the ropes. Jack Holt who was playing confidently was, however, out when wicket-keeper Fullinfaw effected a low catch off Mohanlal (80|3|34).

Livingston signalled his entry with a four and the pair, both lefthanders, indulged in hard hitting. Runs came in mainly by fours.

Alley and Livington continued to play forceful cricket and were together when stumps were drawn for the day with 70 and 27 runs respectively. Alley's score so far includes three sixes and five fours.

SCORE BOARD

SERVICES XI (First Innings)

Manohar c Pepper b Freer	2
Rameshchandra b Pepper	19
Adhikari c Oldfield b Tribe	27
Khanna c and b Tribe	7
Mohanlal l.b.w. Pepper	7
Jaswant Singh hit wicket b Tribe	0
Gadkari batting	29
Sanjana l.b.w. Pepper	0
Inderjeet b Lambert	19
Fullinfaw b Lambert	0
Srinivasan c Livingston b Pettiford	0
Extras	5
Totals	115

FALL OF WICKETS: 1 for 10; 2 for 44; 3 for 57; 4 for 93; 5 for 58; 6 for 66; 7 for 66; 8 for 110; 9 for 114 and 10 for 115.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Lambert	13	2	23	2
Freer	7	4	12	1
Pepper	15	2	39	3
Tribe	12	5	22	3
Pettiford	6.4	1	14	1

COMMONWEALTH (First Innings)

Norman Oldfield c Fullinfaw b Srinivasan	1
Winston Place c Gadkari b Sanjana	9
Jack Holt c Fullinfaw b Mohanlal	35
Bill Alley batting	70
Livingstone batting	27
Extras	10
Total (for 3 wickets)	166

Hockey Season Starts

Bombay's Hockey officials discussing the finer points of their new headquarters the Cooperage on the opening day. Mr. Meherjee Vakil the Hon. Treasurer seen smiling and facing the camera is second from left, while Mr. Lourdes Pereira is busy countering two members of the Committee.

Opening Games In Hockey League Prove Tame

G. IRELAND SCORES SEASON'S FIRST GOAL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Unceremoniously Bombay's Hockey Season was ushered in at its new headquarters—the Cooperage. A heavy roller drawn by two bullocks was still plodding its weary way a few minutes before the game still levelling what was the hard trodden football field. The two senior division games between the G. I. P. Railway and Bombay City 'A' and the Tatas 'A' and Goans 'A' provided hockey of a very mediocre nature.

G. I. P. Railway succumbed to Bombay City 'A' by two goals to nil. George Ireland of Bombay City had the proud honour of scoring the opening goal of the season and of this Senior League. Bombay City have thus justified their inclusion in the Senior Division when they fielded a side with Alexander, Middlecoat, Ireland, Gardner, J. Rodrigues and the Abraham Brothers—Howard and Audley.

Tatas managed to win but luckily, for they just gained a solitary goal win over their opponents Goan Sports who were the First Division champions last year.

G. I. P. Railway played one man short from the commencement, and this was due to absenteeisms on the part of Nabi Shah, Donnelly and Mulla. The last named player being indisposed. On reliable authority the Railway will not play their men from the outside stations in order to prevent their work from suffering and saving an expenses.

The first fifteen minutes of play saw the City forwards muster up a constant attack and it was due to Rehmat Ali's fine first time tackling that a score was avoided. The Railway custodian never felt at home under the bar and it was lucky that the Railway got away lightly during this period.

However, the preasure was tightened and Effie D'Souza, the City centre-forward proved that he has improved his speed by dashing up to make a grand pass which Ireland dashed past an onrushing goalkeeper to give his side the lead in the fifteenth minute of play.

Soon the Railway retaliated and several chances went abegging especially from the stick of Munir and A. Fernandes. Rajendra was responsible for these capital centres which were really dangerous. A. Fernandes made a serious blunder when he received a rebound from the pads of Mendonca which instead of driving to the boards he passed to Bocarro who shot feebly for the goalkeeper to clear easily.

Maxie Gardner was making some fine runs down the City's right flank and it was a pity to see his own efforts go past the post narrowly, when he had the custodian beaten. Half-time saw the City lead by a solitary goal.

On resumption the Railway tried hard for the equalizer and missed many fine chances. They were now dictating terms, but to no advantage. Midway through the second-half Howard Abraham scored the City's second goal from a goalmouth melee which just paid to the Railways efforts to save a point. City triumphed by two goals to nil.

TATA'S WIN

Tata's failed to impress this evening in their encounter with the Goans and it was a game of up and down play for both sides. Neither of the goalies was ever seriously tested.

The defences stole the honours of play and it was not until the fifteenth minute of the second-half that Tatas gained the all inportant goal when George Pereira converted a penalty corner with a fine shot to the boards.

In the Day's Sport

HOCKEY

Cooperage

3-45 p.m. Lusitanians A "vs. Young Sports "A" 4-45 p.m. Maharashtra vs. R.I.N. A".

(Senior Division)

FOOTBALL

St. Xavier's College Ground, Parel.

4 p.m. General Motors vs. Burmah-Sheel (Exhibition.)

5 p.m. B.E.S.T.) vs. Indian Gymkhana (Junior Rovers Final).

BOMBAY RACES

FAVOURITES DISAPPOINT ON OPENING DAY

By Our Racing Correspondent

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE crowd today at Mahaluxmi when the season made the commencement, was fairly good in view of the poor fields. Many a punter present expected bright prospects but the results proved contrary and long before dusk they left the enclosures with long faces.

Favourites were beaten practically in every event but no sensational dividends were returned during the day.

Unfortunately for the losing punter the day's sport was quite dull, lengthy verdicts and effortless victories being the order. Makarpura was the only winner to score in a keen finish by a head from neglected Morton Daisy in the Second Division of the Sion Plate. Chavan rode exceptionally well on the Baroda-owned rig who was badly shut up a furlong from home. The Photo-finish was consulted soon after the race and it yielded the results. The camera was consulted for the second time to decide the minor placings later in the evening in the First Division of the same Plate.

Quicksand scored a comfortable victory over heavily supported Raghu in the day's feature, the Londa Plate run over seven furlongs. The favourite was none too well at the kick off but he was noticed putting in a tremendous finish at the Judge's end.

The despatch of fields was extremely poor today in spite of small fields and many a one is left wondering on this problem. Well fancied Mah Khurshid, Raghu, Georgette, Princess Pakistan and No No Nanette lost their chances at the gate.

The treble event pool was cashed by 121 punters. Each ticket returned Rs. 338.

The following are the results:—

THE LYALLPUR PLATE. Division I—Distance 6 furlongs.
Rajkumari Mrudularaje of Akalkot's FURAT 8-6 Kasbekar 1
Mr S. Zito's MIRELLA 8-3 Purtusingh 2
Mr I. G. Gajjar's KOTIDHWAJ 8-12 Shaikh 3
Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's PRINCESS OF HINDUSTAN 9-0 P. Khade 4
Not run: Ma Cherie.
Won by: 2 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths, Head.
Time: 1 minute 16 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 44. Places Rs. 16, Rs. 22 and Rs. 19.
Trainer: Powar.

THE SION PLATE. Division II—Distance 6 furlongs.
Maharani Seeta Devi of Baroda's MAKARPURA 8-6 S. Chavan 1
Mr H. Fazalbhoy's MORTON DAISY 9-0 Medhe 2
The Raja of Jetpur's GOLD LEGION 8-7 Purtusingh 3
Mrs. Fali H. Mehta's ZAR 8-2 P. Khade 4
Not run: Hikmet and Ganga Singh.
Won by: Head, 3 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 16 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 27. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 22 and Rs. 18.
Trainer: Maj. Jadhav.

THE BELGAUM PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr. M. R. Agarwal's MACDONALD 8-12 Kheemsingh 2
Mr. Diamond's LERINS 8-12 P. Khade 2
Messrs. Abde A. Mansoor A. and Mussan A. Tyebjee's LIRA MALT 8-12 Cunningham 3
Mr Fali H. Mehta's CORONET 8-12 S. Chavan 4
Not run: Reshone.
Won by: 1 1/4 lengths, 2 1/4 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 16 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 48. Places Rs. 12, Rs. 11 and Rs. 13.
Trainer: Omkar.

THE LONDA PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.
Mr. J. F. G. Stevenson's QUICKSAND 7-11 Purtusingh 1
Maharani Seeta Devi of Baroda's RAGHU 8-5 S. Chavan 2
Mrs Clara Hill's NEW MOON 8-7 P Khade 3
K. S. Dilipsinhji and Mrs. P. J. Sheth's PARTING SUMMER 8-0 Jagdish 4
All ran.
Won by: 2 1/2 lengths, Neck, 2 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 29 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 53. Places Rs. 11, Rs. 11 and Rs. 11.
Trainer: H. McQuade.

THE SION PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Fali H. Mehta's YEARLING 9-0 Duffy 1
Mr F. R. Chinoy's TAMASHA 8-8 Purtusingh 2
Maharani Seeta Devi of Baroda's GEORGETTE 8-7 S. Chavan 3
Mr. Badridas Daga's GANG BHUP 8-11 A. Ahmed 4
Not run: Vagabond Queen and Triple Alliance.
Won by: 2 1/4 lengths, Head. Short head.
Time: 1 minute 15 4/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 46. Places Rs. 15, Rs. 14 and Rs. 12.
Trainer: Dinshaw.

THE PALITANA PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's PUT ALL 7-13 P. Khade 1
Mr. P. B. Ayasia's GAY PILOT 8-13 Medhe 2
Maharajadhiraj of Jammu and Kashmir's SPRING CHICKEN 8-8 Kadam 3
Maharaja of Rajpipla's WINDSOR KNIGHT 8-3 Devaney O. 4
Not run: Sweet Maryla.
Won by: 1 length, 2 3/4 lengths, 2 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 29 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 58. Places Rs. 18, Rs. 16 and Rs. 16.
Trainer: K. J. K. Irani.

THE LYALLPUR PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. M. A. Ansari's TRUNK CALL 8-13 Purtusingh 1
Mr Mahomedalli's ICY HOT 8-1 Din Mohd. 2
Mr R. O. Vallia's MARVEL 8-5 Aurobinda 3
Messrs. R. P. Ebrahim and A. A. Nensey's MY PLEASURE 8-7 Tasi 4
Not run: Lizalee, Steve and Khyber.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 36. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 17 and Rs. 14.
Trainer: Akbar Khan.

SATIRANJAN FOOTBAL L SHIELD WINNERS

G.I.P. Railway "A" annexed the Satiranjan Shield at Parel at the expense of Burmah-Shell whom they beat by three goals to nil.

G. I. P. WIN IN FINAL

Satiranjan Shield Football

BOMBAY, Saturday.

G. I. P. Railway 'A' the Inter-Railway Champions annexed the Satiranjan Shield by defeating the Burmah-Shell by three goals to nil this evening at the St. Xavier's ground Parel.

Unlike their previous meeting the Railwaymen played clever soccer and fully deserved their success. Their three inner forwards moved with precision and every time they got going they almost scored and the rival defence had their work cut out to prevent them from scoring. They opened out the game to good purpose utilizing their wingers to catch the opposing defence on the wrong foot. Shiva was responsible for doing most of the damage, he distributed the ball to good advantage.

Burmah-Shell gave a listless display and played far below their usual form. The former W. I. A. A. star Murthi who replaced A. P. Fernandes was a mere passenger. He was never in his place when the ball was passed to him.

The Railway started on the offensive and in the fifth minute a fine combined move between Shiva and Tambe nearly resulted in a goal but the latter was too late in taking a shot at goal. Burmah-Shell had their chance of scoring when they were awarded a flag kick but Rego headed over the horizontal. The Railway took the lead in the tenth minute of play when M. D'Souza took a ground shot at goal which Santiago failed to gather properly and the ball rolled over the goal line. The teams changed ends with the railwaymen leading by a solitary goal.

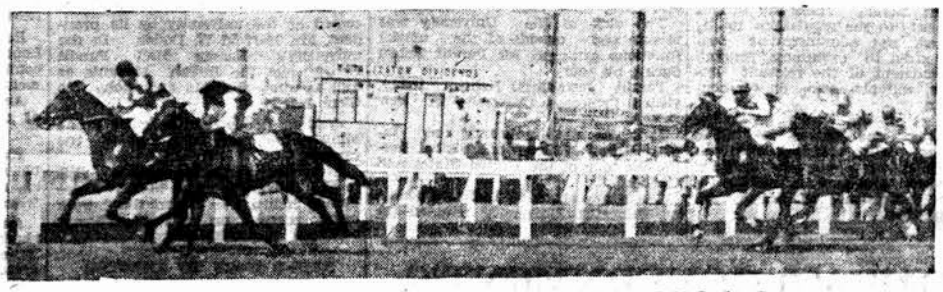
After the resumption the railwaymen continued on the offensive and Tambe missed his mark narrowly when he ran through with the ball on his own. Burmah-Shell lost a golden opportunity of equalising when Ganesh drove the ball into goal from a pass by Rego and it struck the onrushing custodian and rebounded to Ganesh who had only to tap it into an untenanted goal but he failed to score.

score. James added the second goal while Aziz completed the tally before the final whistle.

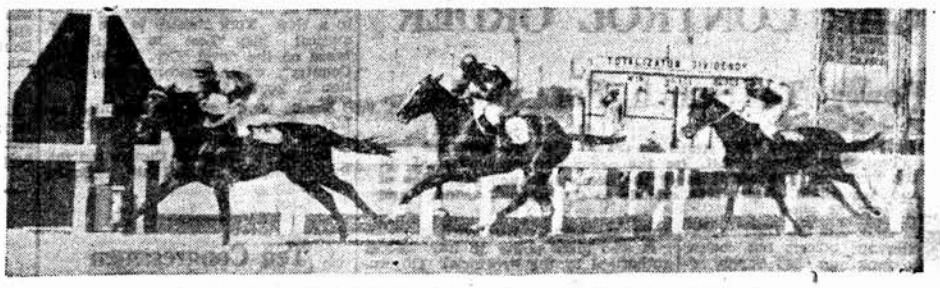
INDIANS WIN EASILY

Aryan Gymkhana Footballers In Singapore

SINGAPORE, Nov. 5, (PTI): The Indian Touring Football Team, (Aryan Gymkhana, Bangalore), beat the Singapore Civilians by four goals to two here today. They led by three goals to one at half time.



The Sion Plate Div. II: Makapura 1; Morton Daisy 2; Gold Legion 3.



The Sion Plate Div. I (6 furlongs): Yearling 1; Tamasha 2; Georgette 3.

The Belgaum Plate:—Macdonald 1; Lerrins 2; Lira Malt 3.

NEHRU WELCOMES A GUEST

A view of the receiving line at the State Banquet given for Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India, at the Greenbrier, Defence Secretary Louis Johnson, who hosted the banquet is at left, smiling, as Nehru greets a guest. At right is Nehru's sister, Madame Vijayalakshmi Pandit, India's Ambassador to the U. S.

INDONESIAN TRIBUTES FOR INDIA'S HELPING HAND

Settlement, Would Have Pleased Gandhiji Says Dr. Hatta

Handsome tributes to India for her all-out aid to Indonesia were paid by Dr. Hatta and Dutch Premier Drees at the conclusion of The Hague R. T. C.

Dr. Hatta said "Mahatma Gandhi would have been pleased with the way this dispute was settled. It has been very largely the results of Pandit Nehru's efforts in the international field that this happy solution became possible".

DREES BLESSES INDONESIA

THE HAGUE, Nov. 4. (PTI-Reuter): Premier William Drees tonight urged Indonesia and the Netherlands to look ahead rather than behind "in this new era of their history". He was speaking at the farewell dinner to the Round Table Conference delegates given by Indian Ambassador, Mehta which was described as "the best session the conference had held".

Premier Drees referred to the way the Government of India "has shown on many occasions it would welcome the emegence of a sovereign Indonesian State" and particularly welcomed the statement of the Indian representative at Lake Success congratulating the Dutch representative on the successful conclusion of the Round Table Conference.

He said that "the assures the new State a warm reception in the community of Asiatic nations and greatly improves the prospects of peace and happiness for that part of the world".

GOOD OMEN FOR FUTURE

Dr. Mohammad Hatta, the Republican leader said this dinner to mark the conference "seems a good omen for the future of the United States of Indonesia".

Paying a tribute to "the every helpful and physical support we have given us by India" Dr. Hatta said "Mahatma Gandhi would have been pleased with the way this dispute was settled. It has been very largely the results of Pandit Nehru's efforts in the international field that this happy solution became possible".

Dr. Hatta thanked Dr. Mehta for the friendship he had shown to all the Indonesian delegates in Holland.

"It is my sincere desire" he concluded "to prove to the world that our struggle for national freedom is based on universal values—humanity, democracy and understanding, as it is only by such that an international community of brotherhood can be fostered".

Friendly Relations With India

Dr. Mohammad Roem, Vice-Chairman of the Indonesian Delegation to The Hague Conference, Mr. Soeriano, [illegible]

(Continued on Page 19)

Three Crores Cloth For Free Sale

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 5. (PTI).

The Textile Commissioner has permitted fourteen local mills to make "free sale" of their accumulated packed bales of cloth till the end of December, 1949.

It is stated that each of these mills has stock of cloth worth about rupees twenty lakhs.

Pakistan Raiders Drive Away Cattle

JULLUNDUR, Nov. 5. (PTI).

Some armed nationals of Pakistan crossed the border near the village of Khaira, in Indian territory and drove away eight heads of cattle grazing in the fields, according to a report received at the police headquarters here.

Britain And S. E. Asia

SINGAPORE DECISIONS

SINGAPORE, Nov 5 (PTI-Reuter). The conference of British political and defence experts held here this week arrived at a "considerable measure of agreement" on the significance of the difficult situation in Asia and the Far East and what steps should be taken to deal with it, it was learned from official sources tonight.

Reports have already been sent to London offering the advice of the conference to the British Government on matters of major importance.

An official source said the conquest of China by the Communists was the core of the discussions.

Plans were drawn up to meet possible repercussions in the various countries repercussions in the various countries South East Asia.

An ofcial spokesman said the conclusion was expected to influence Britain policy in the Far East "a great deal".

Twenty-two British military and dipolmatic experts on Asia attended the secret three-day conference, which ended last night at the residence of Mr Malcolm Macdonald, South-East Asia Commissioner-General, at Bukit Serene.

S. AFRICA GOES AT LIBYA

LAKE SUCCESS, Nov. 5. (PTI-Reuter): South Africa today opposed the setting up of a "council of ten" to help Libya attain independence.

Pressmen Walk Out

PROTEST AGAINST GUJARAT A.I.W.C.'S RESOLUTION

SURAT, Nov. 5 (PTI.) Pressmen staged a walk-out today from the open session of the sixth session of the Gujerat branch of the All-India women's Conference protesting against a resolution which said that the press as a whole published false facts and thus instead of helping people misled the people and the merchants."

The resolution said: "This session of the Gujerat Branch of the All-India Women' s Conference protests against the habit of newspapers in publishing guessed figures and details about the essential needs of man, thus misguiding people and merchant instead of helping them.

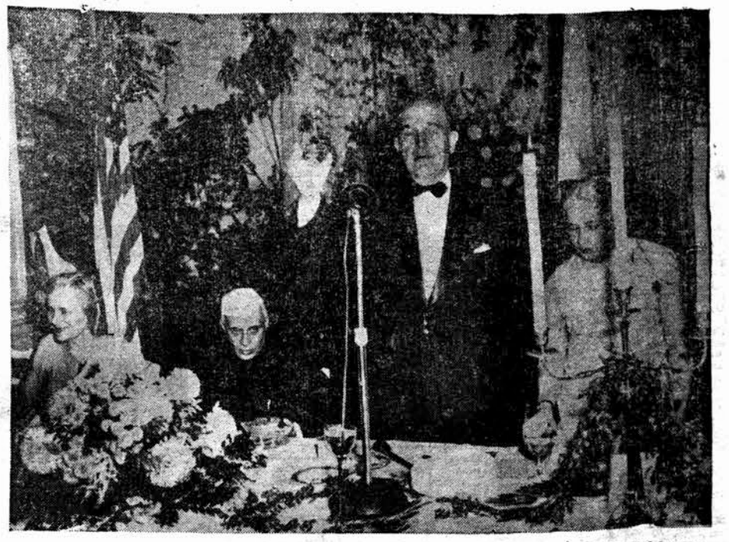
The resolution was passed without any opposition and when the president's attention was drawn to the resolution, Mrs. Anusuyaben Kale suggested to the delegates that the resolution may be reconsidered after an explanation about its incorectness by a Press representative. The delegates by majority vote decided against any further discussion of the resolution.

As a protest the pressmen walked out of the assembly.

Week-End Truce

PARIS, Nov. 5 (PTI-Reuter): Nationalist and Communist Secretaries at the Chinese Embassy today declared a week-end truce in their verbal battle for the Embassy.

BANQUET TOAST TO NEHRU



Defence Secretary Louis Johnson, host of the State Banquet, who tendered Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India at the Greenbrier, is shown drinking a champagne toast to non-drinking Nehru. In the banquet picture are (left to right) Mrs. Lou is Johnson, Nehru, Johnson, and Madame Pandit, the Prime Minister's sister and India's Ambassador to the U. S.

MACAO DISARMS CHIANG'S SHIPS

Sequel To Red Shells Falling In Portuguese Waters

MACAO, Nov. 5. (PTI-Reuter).

THE authorities of this Portuguese possession in the Far East today disarmed a number of small Chinese Nationalist gunboats and armed junks, which had taken shelter in Macao waters from Chinese Communists.

The action followed a Portuguese ultimatum to ship commanders that they must either leave Macao waters immediately or be disarmed. The ships chose to submit to the Portuguese.

They had moved into the Portuguese side of the channel one third of a mile-wide between Macao and the Chinese island of Lappa, when they were menaced by Communist guns on Lappa.

The channel forms inner Macao harbour and some Communist shells actually fell on the Portuguese side of the harbour.

One Nationalist ship at a Macao pier returned the Communist fire last night. It was immediately boarded and disarmed by the Portuguese.

The Communists today sank an armed Nationalist junk in the channel approaching the inner harbour, only a short distance from the shore and a few hundred yards from the Governor's palace.

No Communist shells have actually landed on Macao soil.

Several armed Nationalist junks standing off Macao left this afternoon after the Portuguese ultimatum. Almost all Nationalists in the areas adjacent to Macao have now withdrawn, although the Communists have so far not occupied the customs post on the Macao border.

Excitement in Macao, which was at a high pitch last night, had lessened today although the garrison was on the alert to prevent any further infringements of the colony's neutrality.

FRENCH DROP "COLONIAL"

KARAIKAL, Nov. 5. (UPI).

The Governor-in-Council of French India has decided to delete the terminology "Colonial" from the designation of public institutions in French India.

Aussie Tories Invite Churchill

MELBOURNE, Nov. 5. (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Winston Churchill has been invited to Australia by the Australian women's movement against socialisation.

Their cable to Mr. Churchill declared that all loyal Australians looked on him as "Guardian and defender of Western civilisation".

Five Reds Shot Dead

SECUNDERABAD, Nov. 5, (UPI): Five top-ranking Communists were shot dead in Kachirajgudam in Warangal district on the night of November 3 in a stiff encounter with the police, says a report received here today.

CONGRESSMAN SHOT DEAD

Mr. K. Suryaprakash, a Congressman who recently contested elections in Madhira taluqa, was shot dead by the Communists the same night, the report adds.

SEVEN KILLED IN MALAYA AMBUSH

SINGAPORE, Nov. 5. (PTI-Reuter): Seven people, including one European, were killed and six wounded today when guerillas ambushed a truck and a car in the Segamat area of Johore. Two special constables, two Chinese women and two Chinese men were among those killed.

RECOGNITION OF G. D. A

Meeting Of Council Of Accountants

NEW DELHI, Nov. 5. (UPI.): The second meeting of the Council of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India will be held in New Delhi on November 5 and 10, under the Chairmanship of Mr. G. P. Kapadia, President of the Institute.

The meeting will discuss 'inter alia,' the question relating to audit clerks, constitution of regional councials, recognition of G.D.A. diploma holders, enrolment of persons holdingc qualifications, and conditions to be specified with regard to recognition of persons who have passed the G.D.A. examination or any examination equivalent thereto There are several amendments to the regulations to be considered, and administrative concessions given to examiness, pending the amendment of the relevant regulations, will also come up for consideration.

Meeting of the various standing examinations and matters relating to take place, when standing rules will be considered and executive matters, examinations and matters relating to cases of professional misconduct will be dealt with.

NEHRU SPENDS AN HOUR WITH EINSTEIN

Talks With Atomic Scientist Robert Oppenheimer

VISITING Princeton University, Pt. Jawarlal drove to the residence of Professor Albert Einstein and spent about an hour with the world famous scientist.

Later, he met the atomic scientist Robert Oppenheimer, who is the head of the institute of advanced scientific studies.

After lunch with Mr. Oppenheimer at the latter's residence Pandit Nehru and party came back to New York.

The visit to the University was private and outside of the official functions arranged for Pandit Nehru during his tour.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, today, visited Princeton University in New Jersey.

It is the ninth university the Indian Prime Minister has visited during his tour of the United States and Canada.

There are about 30 Indian students at Princeton University situated on a beautiful campus of more than 1,200 acres.

Pandit Nehru and party were welcomed at the university by its president, Mr. Harrold W. Dodds. In the university's Nassau Hall Pandit Nehru met the Indian students as well as other students and spoke to them briefly.

President Dodds then took the Prime Minister and party on a tour of the campus.

A feature of the tour was a visit to the University's new library where Pandit Nehru was shown the work being carried on in the Thomas Jefferson Memorial library.

NEHRU GOES TO THEATRE

Pandit Nehru had his first opportunity last night to relax from the strain of his American tour. He went to a New York theatre to see the musical play "Lost in the Stars", based on the novel "Cry, the Beloved Country", which concerns race relation in South Africa.

Pandit Nehru was accompanied by his sister, Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, and his daughter.

He will visit another theatre tonight to see the the musical hit, "South Pacific".

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT'S SUGAR CONTROL ORDER

Power To Search For Stocks

BOMBAY, Nov. 5 (UPI).

THE Bombay Government have issued an order under the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, for the acquisition and disposal of sugar in the Province. The order, called the Bombay Sugar (Regulation of Disposal and Acquisition) Order 1949, extends to the whole Province and comes into force at once.

The order empowers the District Magistrates, Revenue officers not below an specified rank and Civil Supply officers not below the rank of a Rationing Officer, to direct any person or class of persons holding stocks of sugar, whether on his or their own account or on behalf of any other person, not to use, remove, sell or otherwise dispose of such stocks, without a permit issued by the officer concerned.

The order authorises the Director of Civil Supplies and the District Magistrates to fix prices of such stocks of sugar.

The order also empowers any authorised officer to enter and search any land or premises and take possession of stocks of sugar, if any person fails to comply with a notice or there is reason that the provisions of the order are being contravened.

It also gives power to any officer authorised by the Provincial Government to inspect, at reasonable intervals, any stock of sugar or any books, accounts or other documents, pertaining to dealings in this commodity.

Arrested For Refusing To Sell Sugar

Devji Shivji, a shopkeeper of Maruti Galli, Fort, and his servant were arrested this evening by Crime Branch II, Bombay C.I.D., for refusing to sell sugar. The Police sent a bogus customer to the shop, and Shivji is reported to have refused to release any sugar.

The Police raided the shop, and recovered six pounds of sugar from the premises.

Ten Congressmen Debarred For Two Months

VIJAYAVADA, Nov. 5 (PTI.) Prof. N. G Ranga, President of the Andhra Provincial Congress COmmitte, today passed orders debarring ten Congressmen, including the President and Secretaries of the West Godavari District Congress Committee, from holding office for two months from today.

The order was sequel to the defeat of the official Congress candidate in the recent district board elections, though Congress commands an absolute majority in the District Board.

Service Bosses Willing For Salary Cuts

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Nov. 5.

Sir Chintaman Deshmukh, Ambassador-in-Charge of Financial Affairs, is expected here by November 15 to stay in New Delhi for the winter.

With his long experience with Reserve Bank, Sir Chintaman is expected to render valuable advice to the Government in dealing with post-devaluation problems. Mr. Sundaresan, Deputy Governor-designate, Reserve Bank, is also expected to arrive here about the same time.

Top-ranking Secretaries of the Government of India at a meeting unanimously decided to voluntarily impose a cut in their salaries, I learn. With basic salary of Rs. 2,000, they have offered to Government to cut down their salaries above Rs. 2,000 by 25 per cent. The Secretaries at present receiving Rs. 4,000 monthly under this proposal will have their salaries reduced by 500 monthly.

The scheme also to Secretaries and Joint Secretaries only. Reduction in salaries would 'ispo facto' reduce Income-tax realisation from this class of Servicemen and actual saving thereby would not be considerable. It is, however, mainly intended to produce psychological effect.

The meeting also worked out higher rates of Provident Fund contribution from other categories of services or in the alternative a compulsory saving scheme. The scales reported are as follows: One anna in the rupee for salaries between 250 and 500. One and half anna in the rupee for salaries between 500 and 1,000. Two annas in the rupee for salaries between 2,000 and Rs. 3,000 and three annas in the rupee for salaries above 3,000. Both schemes are for the period ending March 31, 1952, by which time the economic crisis is expected to be over.

It is regarded highly unlikely, however, that the salary cut now voluntarily agreed upon by the Services would ever be restored.

Government's decision on these two offers is expected shortly.

Sub-Soil Thrown Up From Deep Fissures

HUNDRED FLOCK TO SEE PHENOMENA IN COONOOR VILLAGE

COONOOR, Nov. 5. (PTI).

A Phenomenon resulting in the breaking up of earth for a distance of two furlongs causing deep fissures and throwing up huge quantities of mud on the surface as usually follows an earth tremour has been observed in the neighbourhood of Wellington, about six miles from here.

On Wednesday night hearing a hissing noise and seeing in front of him liquid mud rise to a height of twenty feet an old watchman ran for his life from the place of his duty—brick kilns situated in a valley. Taking courage in both his hands the frightened watchman returned to his hut near the kilns after an hour to find his abode filled with upturned earth to a height of about six feet. The area around the place some two furlongs in length and 20-30 feet in width is fully covered with black molten earth which appears to have forced itself from the depths through the hole in front of the watchman's hut. Deep fissures are also visible throughout the area.

The displaced earth is very black in colour and sticky and looks as though it has been furrowed with a plough. Apart from damaging the kilns, a garden consisting of cabbage and cauliflower plants has been uprooted and the whole place is strewn with the vegetable plants.

The depression has occurred very close to a village and it is a miracle that the village has not been effected.

No loss of life has been reported so far. Hundreds of people from the surrounding areas are flocking to the spot to witness this strange phenomenon.

'Redwood Tree' For Rajghat

AGRICULTURAL SCIENTIST ASKS PERMISSION

NEW DELHI, Nov. 5 (PTI.) Mr. Bobshi Sen, Agricultural research scientist, has sought permission to plant a seedling of the giant "redwood tree," which is said to live for four thousand years at Rajghat, where Mahatma Gandhi was cremated.

The "redwood tree," when fully grown, has a girth of 110 feet, and is 375 feet high.

Mr. Sen said that he had planted several seedlings of the "redwood tree," the biggest tree in the world, at his laboratory in Almora in the United Provinces. The seedlings were brought from California in the United States the only place where they are found.

'Bharati Day' At Matunga

Under the auspices of the Bombay Tamil Sangam, Mr. R. P. Sethu Pillai, head of the Tamil Research Department of the Madras University inaugurated the Bharathi Day at the Pioneer High School, Matunga on Saturday evening. An address of welcome was presented to this distinguished Tamil scholar, after which he delivered a lecture on Bharathi as the bard of freedom, whose dreams came true now. The lecturer elaborated on the poetic vision of Bharathi on the role of Tamil Nadu and appealed to the audience to be worthy heirs of Bharathi legacy.

This was followed by the inauguration of the Tamil Journals Exhibition by Mr. A. S. Bharaton, who, in his lecture, referred to the role of Bharathi as a Journalist. Mr. V. Paranjoti opened the Tamil Books exhibition.

KHER TOURS VINCHUR AND LASALGAON

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The historical village of Vinchur in the Nasik District gave a warm ceremonial reception to the Premier Mr. B. G. Kher who visited Lasalgaon and Vinchur during his one-day tour yesterday. Soon after the arrival, the premier went round the Harijan Wadi and was greatly impressed with cleanliness and decent houses there.

Then declaring open the building of the primary school for boys and girls, the Premier congratulated the village people on constructing such a spacious and decent building for the school. The Premier also got interested in the exhibition put up the boys and girls of the school as an adjunct to this function.

After the foundation-stone laying ceremony was over, the silver-novel with which the Premier laid the foundation-stone and which was presented to him was auctioned. It fetched a price of Rs. 1,500 which amount the Premier presented to the school fund. The two silver locks which were presented to him for the opening ceremony at Vinchur brought Rs. 101 which amount was also presented to the Vinchur school by the Premier.

The Premier returned to Bombay this morning.

TRUMAN TO RECEIVE SHAH OF PERSIA

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (PTI-Reuter): The Shah of Persia, Mohammed Reza Pahlevi, will be met by President Truman and receive full military honours when he arrives here in Truman's private plane on November 16.

A heavy programme of official and social calls, including a football match and a weeks stay in New York, has been arranged for the Shah during his month's coast-to-coast tour of America.

Ex-Premier Dies Of Wounds

TEHERAN, Nov. 5 (PTI-Reuter): Former Premier Abdul Hussain Hazhir died here today from wounds sustained when he was shot at point-blank range by a religious frantic while going into a mosque yesterday.

Mrinalini Scores As Ballerina

DANCE RECITAL AT THE EXCELSIOR

The 'Darpana' players headed by Mrinalini Sarabhai opened their season at the Excelsior with Bharatnatya, Kathakali and ballets in the presence of Rani Maharaj Singh, Ministers and a host of dance fans.

The 'Invocation' was slightly novel, as it started with the 'Purappad' of the Kathakali followed by "Alarippu" in which three Bharatnatyam artistes participated. This arrangement of Mrinalini had a dramatic effect, as it struck the keynote of the two schools of dance at the very outset and demarcated the 'Tandav' from the 'Lasya' type.

●

The starting "Tillana" by Mrinalini was rather short, though sweet, and was a masterly display of plastic movements, patterned footwork and sculpturesque poses, markedly contrasting with the soft-pedalling and gentle glides which dominated the Abhinaya item. Bharatnatyam lovers who had a grouse at this rationing in solo items had, their full quota in 'Abhisarika', the full-dress ballet in 'Bharatnatya' technique. This theme from Rajput miniatures and paintings, depicting the emotions and the surging feelings of a love-lorn lassie in search of her lover, has been transmuted into a poetry of motion and a saga of rhythm in appropriate 'Jatis' with a 'Varnam' finish. Mrinalini dominated the scene in this ballet.

●

The ballet 'Manushya', Mrinalini's own composition, dealing with the study of "Man" will do credit to a "Danciad." The pranks of childhood and first reactions to nature and environments are delightfully portrayed. The schooling scene initiates us into a "Kathakali" school where "Man" learns the first steps, movements, leaps, footwork and the rich vocabulary for which the Kathakali is famous. Even the sports and game give a 'period' touch to the episode. The 'woman' enters with the ball dance simple in movements and dexterous in execution, which Kathakali has stylised as a fine art. The meeting of the 'Man' and the 'Woman' in the game, leads to complications and finally resolves into marriage. The 'Man' prepares for the battle of life or conquering anger, fear and greed and is overwhelmed by the mighty forces of hunger and oppression in his battle for humanity. He dies in the battle soliloquising that it is more than one man's job and quoting the Bhagavat Geeta that he will have to be born again to perfect himself and finish his work.

●

The ballet is grand in conception with modern appeal, as it deals with the present day problems. But a modern ideological finish would have been a better climax, than the law of Karma and Kismet. Especially so, when the Father of the Nation had set a unique example of fighting oppression with mass movement and successfully achieving the freedom of this country. I pass on the suggestion to the composer for adoption or adaptation.

●

To 'neo-dance' enthusiasts or 'modernisers' of Indian dance who crease all sorts of ballets with 'all in' technique and devalue Indian dance, 'Manushya should prove an object lesson. The Kathakali style of the ballet is authentic and is matchless in its fluency and expressiveness. The solo, duet and group dances have a streamline finish and the terpsichorean effect is catchy. The choreography and decor are totally Indian and the beauty of the line in choreographic groupings is well maintained. Chatthunni Panikkar who plays the 'Man' shows finished artistry in his portrayal by dynamic movements and eloquent eye glances. Mrinalini's ball dance has an exquisite finish and a romantic appeal.

●

The dress designs for ballets are refreshingly original. As a rule, Mrinalini prefers the subdued colours for the flashy and the colour scheme beautifully fits in the theme. This is the first time when white is chosen for the Bharatnatya items. But the all-white cast for Alarippu looks like "Calico" finish and subdues the colourful gestures and the sway of emotions which form the glory of Bharatnatyam. The dance artistes and the orchestra contributed a great deal to make the recital a success. The Veena, flute and Mridang set a model in accompaniment.

K. A. C.

LONG DISTANCE SWIM

Open Sea Race To Be Held On December 4

BOMBAY, Nov. 5, (PTI): The Bombay Provincial Olympic Association Acquatic Council will hold the fourth annual long distance open sea race for the Samy Mukadam Trophy on December 4 next.

The distance to be covered will be from Sunk Rock to the Gateway of India. The contest will start at 7 a.m. on that date.

The Bombay Port Trust authorities have promised all co-operation to the organisers.

The entries close on November 22, which may be submitted to Mr. K. F. Golwalla, Honorary Secretary of the B.P.O.A.

Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister, Bombay is expected to preside over the function.

Times Shield Cricket Commences

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The following are the closing scores of the "Times of India" Shield Cricket Tournament matches which commenced this afternoon.

SENIOR DIVISION

B.E.S.T. SPORTS CLUB 162 for 4 (Satha Batting 50, H. Printer 34, Govadia 3 for 62) vs. BANK OF INDIA C.C.

JUNIOR DIVISION

G.I.P. RLY. S.C. 131 vs. COOKS C.C. 43 for 3

GREAVES COTTON C.C. 233 for 5 (Fonseca batting 73, Gharat 41) vs. CITY POLICE S.C.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST S.C. 90 for 2 (Fernandes batting 42, Kaik batting 39) vs. LLOYDS BANK C.C.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT S.C. 37 vs. CHARTERED BANK C.C. 18 for 1

NEW INDIA C.C. 67 (Vaidya 4 for 18, Bhagwati 3 for 23) vs. Sandoz C.C. 5 for 2

Sheffield Shield Cricket

SYDNEY, Nov. 5, (PTI-Reuter): New South Wales gained a first innings lead of twelve runs on the second day of their Sheffield Shield match against Western Australia which was continued here today.

Close of play scores:

New South Wales: 213 (J. Decourcy 60, C. Puckett 4, for 43) and 116 for four. (W. Yertes 45 not out Keith Miller 24).

Western Australia 201 (A. Frankish 44, W. Driver 42, Ernie Toshack 4 for 68 and D. Hanlin 3 for 26).

HU-TU-TU IN BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Hu-Tu-Tu tournament organised by the Indian Culture League commenced this evening with the opening ceremony being performed by Mr. P. M. Lad, I.C.S. While in the morning the Flag Salutation was performed by Mr. G. B. Mahashabde General Secretary B.P.C.C. at Glider Tank Maidan.

HIND TROPHY INTER-SCHOOL HU-TU-TU BOYS

'A' Zone.

Chikista Shirodkar H. S. beat Katchi Vishi Oswal Jain H. S.

'B' Zone.

K. M. S. Parel H. S. beat David Sassoon Industrial School.

HU-TU-TU GIRLS

'A' Zone.

Chikista Shirodkar, H.S. beat Saraswati Boys and Girls H.S.

'B' Zone.

Indian Education Girls H.S. beat R. M. Bhatt, H.S.

KEITH MILLER FOR S. AFRICA

Replacing Injured Bill Johnston

ADELAIDE, Nov. 5, (PTI-Reuter): Keith Miller, Australian all rounder, has accepted an invitation to join the Australian cricket team in South Africa, Mr. W. H. Ternes, Secretary of the Australian Cricket Board of Control, announced today.

Miller, whose omission from the original team caused quite a controversy at the time, will sail in the Dominion Monarch from Fremantle on November 21.

Miller is being sent in compliance with requests from the South African Cricket Association and Mr. Dwyer, manager of the Australian team, for a 15th player to replace Bill Johnston who was injured in a car accident and will not be able to play for two months.

WORLD SHOOTING CHAMPIONSHIPS

Argentina Retains Lyon Cup For Second Year

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 5, (PTI-Reuter): Argentina, with an aggregate of 2,625 points, retained the Lyon Cup for free pistol shooting today in the World Shooting Championships.

Sweden was second with 2,619 and Switzerland third with 2,612. Argentina won the trophy in Stockholm in 1947 with 2,666 points.

Arthur Cook, of the United States, Olympic small-bore champion, won the first stage in the free rifle full-bore (300 metres) with 545 points in the World Rifle Shooting Championships here yesterday.

His scores were: Prone 191, Kneeling 178 and Standing 176.

Arthur Jackson, United States, was second with 183, 178 and 174 for a total of 535 and Juan Laterga, Argentine, third with 162, 171 and 158 for a total of 491.

In the fifty metres free small-bore (point 22 calibre) rifles, J. Flaming, Yugoslavia, won the first stage with 295 points, with S. Imarers, Brazil, second with 292 points and J. Salzman, Switzerland, third with 289 points.

Captain Corberta Dionisio Fernandez, Argentina, won the first round of the pistol shooting at silhouettes. He scored 30 silhouttes and 285 points.

EXHIBITION TABLE TENNIS

Barna And Bergmann In Hyderabad

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Nov. 5, (PTI): A series of eight exhibition table matches was played on the Methodist School here this morning in which Victor Barna and Richard Bergmann, international champions, and Chandarana and Sivaraman, India's foremost table tennis players took part.

The following are the results:—

MEN'S SINGLES: Barna beat Master Surender Shaw 21-5, 21-11. Bergmann beat Altaf Ali (Hyderabad) 21-5, 21-3. Bergmann beat Mehkri (Hyderabad) 21-12, 21-16. Chandarana versus Sivaraman 21-12, 18-21. (The match was not decided). Bergmann beat Barna 21-18.

LADIES DOUBLES: Miss Rukmani (Madras) and Miss Shaw (Hyderabad) beat Miss Leela and Miss Sultana (Hyderabad) 21-17, 21-19.

MEN'S DOUBLES: Barna and Asghar (Hyderabad) beat Jayant (Bengal) and Rangaswami (Hyderabad) 21-18, 22-20.

MIXED DOUBLES: Miss Rukmani and Chandarana beat Miss Shaw and Bergmann 21-18, 21-16.

Pan-American Clipper Beats Atlantic Record

LONDON, Nov. 5 (PTI-Reuter): The Pan-American world airways clipper "Mayflower" today beat the trans-Atlantic record from New York to London by 20 minutes.

Carrying 45 passengers, the clipper completed the 3,500 miles trip in nine hours 21 minutes averaging 381 miles per hour.

INDONESIAN TRIBUTES FOR INDIA'S HELP

(Continued From Page 16)

darma, Chief of the armed forces, and Col. Sematupang, Chief of the headquarters of the Indonesian Republican Army, passed through Calcutta today on their way back to Batavia.

Inerviewed at Dum Dum airport, Dr. Roem said that with the transference of sovereignty, their main task would now be to form a strong Government for the whole of Indonesia, to decide their economic policy and to build up a strong federal army.

While expressing satisfaction at the outcome of the conference, Dr. Roem regretted that the question of New Guinea still remained to be solved. He, however, hoped that this question would be settled shortly after the transference of sovereignty.

PROVISIONAL CABINET

Dr. Roem said that with the return of all the delegates to Jogjakarta, a new provisional cabinet would be formed to take over power. Besides the President, this provisional cabinet would consist of three ministers to be appointed by the President. Dr. Soekarno and Dr. Mohd Hatta were certain to be the President and the Prime Minister respectively of the provisional cabinet, he said.

He indicated that general election in Indonesia would take place between six and twelve months after the transfer of power.

The Indonesian leader added that they were always anxious to maintain friendly relations with India, which along with other countries, had all along supported "our struggle for independence".

Indonesians, he said, were in urgent need of clothing materials and they would expect India to help them in this respect.

Speaking about Communism in their country, Dr. Roem said that Indonesia was not a good soil for that faith. "Of course, in all democratic countries, there will always be a free expression of one's view point", he added.

INDONESIAN ARMY

Mr. Soeriadarma, chief of the armed forces of the Indonesian republic, said that they would seek help from the Netherlands Military Mission in the reorganisation of the Indonesian Army. Dutch personnel would be given opportunity to act as instructors in the Federal Army. Two battle ships and two destroyers would form the nucleus of the federal navy, he added.

HATTA TO VISIT CAIRO

According to the delegates passing through Calcutta today, Dr. Mohammad Hatta, Leader of the Delegation, would visit Cairo on his way to Batavia on an invitation from the Egyptian Government. He will leave The Hague for Cairo on November 7. On his way back from Cairo Dr. Hatta was also expected to break journey at Rangoon to meet the Burmese Prime Minister, Thakin Nu.

GEOLOGISTS TO SEARCH FOR MINERAL DEPOSITS

BOMBAY, Nov. 5 (PTI): A party of twelve Government of India's geologists will leave Bombay next week to investigate and examine various mineral deposits in the Bombay Province. This is part of the geological survey of India's field season programme for 1949-50.

The geologists will also investigate a reported petroleum find in Sirohi State, and lignite and limestone deposits in Bikaner State.

A detailed examination of coal, clays and glass sands in Saurashtra zone will be made by boring methods.

The geologists will later visit Kandla port areas to examine water supplies, and to investigate the occurrences of salt and gypsum deposits in Cutch.

First Gurudwara In Madras

MADRAS, Nov. 5 (PTI.) Mr. P. S. Kumaraswami Raja, Premier, this evening laid the foundation stone of the first Sikh Gurudwara in Madras on the occasion of the birthday of Guru Nanak.

TYPHOON TAKES HUGE TOLL

MANILA, Nov. 5. (PTI-Reuter): Between 600 and 700 people were reported dead or missing tonight after the typhoon, which hit the Southern Philippine Visayan island last Monday.

Reports from Negros, occideutal province alone said 500 people had been drowned there by floods which followed the typhoon.

Vietminh Attack On Chinese Territory

Trouble On Indo-China Border Feared

SAIGON, Nov. 5 (PTI-Reuter): French authorities here today formally denied a Chinese Nationalist news agency report that Vietminh (Indo-Chinese Nationalist) troops and captured Mongay, French frontier town between Tonkin and the Chinese province of Kwangtung.

They said reports from this agency that several thousand Vietminh troops had invaded Chinese provinces were "grossly exaggerated."

Chinese Nationalist military circles, they said, were "manoeuvring" to obtain French intervention in the Chinese internal conflict.

The Chinese-Indo-Chinese frontier was "calm" at present, French authorised circles stated.

Usually reliable sources said the Tienyen strategic road, main line of communication along the Chinese frontier of Tonking, was cut in a recent Vietminh attack.

MENACE TO TONKIN

French military authorities are preparing for a possible Chinese Communist invasion of Tonkin in the near future.

General Alessandri, commanding French troops in Tonkin, arrived at Saigon yesterday to confer with Gen. Carpentier, Commander-in-Chief of French troops in the Far East.

The French in Indo-China face threats on several sides, military circles believe. The Vietminh are expected to increase their attacks and terrorist activities against the French as the Chinese guerilla bands reach the frontier. French authorities think these attacks will mainly take place in Annam, where French forces are small.

The French authorities also expect retreating Chinese Nationalist troops to enter Indo-China shortly. Under International Law these troops will have to be disarmed, they say. The bulk of the retreating troops are expected to be evacuated to the Nationalist-held island of Hainan, about 150 miles south-east of Mongay.

According to unconfirmed rumours, the French authorities may ship rice to Hainan to help feed the evacuated troops.

500 Reds Enter South Korea

SEOUL (South Korea), Nov. 5 (PTI-Reuter). More than 500 Communists, trained to lead South Korean guerillas and to conduct acts of sabotage against the South Korean Republic are reported to be working their way south from Communist-Dominated Northern Korea.

These Communists were said to be part of a group of more than 2,000 reported to have studied at the "Kangdong Political School" in Northern Korea since 1947, most of whom have entered Southern Korea.

DEMAND FOR SEPARATE TAMIL PROVINCE

MADRAS, Nov. 5 (P.T.I.): Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetti, India's former Finance Minister, declared here tonight that the formation of linguistic provinces should not be delayed any longer.

He said if the country's independence were to be retained and the unity built up by Sardar Patel maintained, the reallocation of Provinces on linguistic basis should be undertaken forthwith.

The ex-Finance Minister was speaking a mass meeting under the auspicies of the Tamilnad Boundary Committee at the Corporation Stadium grounds.

The meeting, which was addressed by a dozen prominent leaders of Tamiland, including Mr. M. Bhaktavatsalam, Minister and Mr. C. R. Srinivasan, President of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference, adopted a resolution demanding a separate Tamil Province with Madras city as its capital and Cape Comorin and Tiruupati as its southern and northern boundaries respectively

MADRAS, Nov. 5. (P.T.I.): Mr. B. Gopala Reddi, Finance Minister, in a broadcast talk tonight declared that despite total prohibition which deprived the Government of nearly Rs. 17 crores excise revenue, the General Finances of the Province had improved during the past three years of Congress administration.

People IN THE NEWS

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS

BOMBAY, Nov. 5.

The Governor of Bombay received Dr. Socrates Noronah.

His Excellency inaugurated the 15th Session of the All-India Oriental Conference at the Convocation Hall of the Bombay University.

His Excellency and Rani Maharaj Singh gave an 'At Home' to the delegates of the All-India Oriental Conference and others.

ASOKA M EHTA'S VISIT TO SAURASHTRA

BOMBAY, Nov. 5 (PTI.): Mr. Asoka Mehta, General Secretary of the Hind Mazdoor Sabha, left here today by air for Bhavnagar for a two-day visit to Saurashtra.

N. V. GADGIL AT INDORE

INDORE, Nov. (PTI.): Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Minister for Works, Mines and Power, Government of India arrived here this morning to inaugurate the local Maharashtra Sahitya Sabha's annual celebrations. After the inaugural function, Mr. Gadgil will leave for Dhar where he will address a public meeting. Later he will visit the Chambal Hydro-Electric project site.

BIBINAGAR DACOITY CASE

Railway Doctor Gives Evidence

HYDERABAD (Deccan), Nov. 5 (PTI): Abbas Ali, a railway porter, told the tribunal trying the Bibinagar Dacoity Case that after the incident at the railway station three days before "Sankranti" two years ago, about ten or fifteen Razakars entered the porters' quarters and dragged their womenfolk and questioned them who they were. When the Razakars were told that those were Muslim houses they left the place saying "nothing to be done here."

Abbas Ali, who was in the railway station at the time of the incident, said that the Razakars forced their way into the booking office, where he along with others had taken refuge. They dragged him out and beat him twice or thrice with the butt of a gun. When he told them that he was a railwayman, he was asked to run way, he added.

Other witnesses examined today were two pointsmen, Chandriah and Elliah, and Dr. K. Siviah, attached to the Railway Hospital at Lallaguda. Dr. Siviah deposed that he proceeded to Bibinagar on January 11, 1948, on receipt of the information about rioting, and attended to many wounded persons including Chandirah and Elliah.

Examination of Dr. Siviah had not concluded when the Tribunal adjourned till tomorrow.

Big Three Foreign Ministers To Meet

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (PTI-Reuter): A two-day meeting of Foreign Ministers of Britain, France and the United States will open in Paris on Wednesday, the State Department announced today.

The agenda had not yet been drawn up but it was unlikely the Foreign Ministers would discuss German problems only. Their conference was also expected to cover China, Indo-China and the Far East in general.

COMPENSATION TO ZAMINDARS

Madras Decides On 50 Per Cent Payment

MADRAS, Nov. 5 (P.T.I.): The Madras Cabinet today decided to make an advance payment of 50 per cent of the compensation amount payable to zamindars of the province, whose estates are to be acquired by the Government under the Zamindari abolition Act.

The cabinet also decided to enlarge the basis of compensation to zamindars, so as to fulfil the undertaking that the Government had given to the Congress High Command to make the total aggregate amount of compensation to Rs. 12,50,00,000 rupees.

It is officially stated that under the present provisions of the act, compensation payable would be less than this amount by a few crores.

The government propose to introduce a bill at the forthcoming session of the Assembly both for making the advance payment of 50 per cent compensation to Zamindars and also for enlarging the basis of compensation. The bill will be in the form of an amendment to the zamindar abolition act of 1948.

MINORITY REPORT ON AGRARIAN REFORMS

Sharp difference of opinion on several recommendations of the Congress Agrarian Reforms Committee is expressed by two members of the committee Mr. O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar, former Premier of Madras and Professor N. G. Ranga, President of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee. Mr. Reddiar and Mr. Ranga have submitted a "minority report embodying their views to the Congress.

In their view, the dissentients say, "disastrous litigations" between the tillers of the soil and landowners might result if the recommendations of the majority were adopted in toto.

LOANS FOR CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Madras Government, it is understood, are in favour of raising Rs 12 crores either by loans or by leavying surcharge locally for financing their various capital expenditure schemes in the province.

Before a final decision is taken by Government, the Finance Minister will forward the scheme for raising the loans to the Government of India for their approval.

Pak Minister On Economic Strangulation

PESHAWAR, Nov. 4. (PTI-Reuter): Chaudhury Nazir Ahmed, Pakistan's Industries Minister, said here today that Pakistan was being presented with "a real threat on the international trade horizon—a threat not only to our economy but to the every existenec of Pakistan."

Mr. Nazir Ahmed, who was addressing the staff and students of the Islamia College here said that Indian propaganda in foreign countries was assuming the shape of economic strangulation of Pakistan. He assured the audience, however, that Pakistan would be able to surmount the present crisis, as she had survived the trials during the last two ardous years.

Cholera Deaths In Miraj

MIRAJ, Nov. 5, (PTI): Two deaths due to cholera occurred here yesterday, according to the Miraj Municipal Medical Officer.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON DECEMBER

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.

Previous closing	30.12
Today's opening	30.10
Difference	—2
Today's closing	30.03
Difference	—9

LAST QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, Nov. 5.

	Rs. as.
Silver forward	166 8
Gold forward	114 4
Silver Bullion	166 4
Silver Mint	166 8
Gold ready	114 8
Sovereign	76 0

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK, Nov. 5, (PTI-Reuter): Stock Exchange opening prices: Anaconda Copper Mining unquoted. General Motors unquoted. United States Steel Common 24-3/4. United States Steel Preference unquoted.

REMEMBRANCE DAY ON NOVEMBER 6

Bombay Arrangements

His Majesty the King has expressed a wish that this year; in order to commemorate the wars of 1914-1918 and 1939-1945 there should be a momentary pause for reverent remembrance of the glorious dead, to take place at 11 a.m. on Sunday, November 6.

In order that all should be enabled to observe simultaneously this moment of solemn silence, the following arrangements have been made in Bombay City.

At 11 a.m. (Railway Time) guns will be fired from the South End of the Oval near the Cooperage, near the Police headquarters at Naigaum and in Shivaji Park. For the North of the City, certain Mill will also be asked to blow a prolonged blast of their sirens. On hearing these signals, it is hoped that all locomotion and movements in streets and factories, schools and offices will instantly cease and remain suspended for the space of two minutes. On the tramway system, tramcars will be stopped. Rail, water and air transport need not however be suspended.

As on previous occasions, the Government confidently appeals to all organisations controlling labour and shipping to give wide publicity to His Majesty's wishes, and to assist in making impressive this reverent acknowledgment of our debt to the fallen.

The Government also invites ministers of all religious denominations to make a special collection for the ex-servicemen's fund on November 6 and to arrange to seat ex-servicemen together in church on that day.

GOVERNMENT TO BUY 50% GROUNDNUT CAKE

Ex-Mill Price Fixed

When the Government of Bombay decontrolled the prices and movement of groundnut cake within the Province in February, 1949, it was made clear that the orders would be reviewed for the crushing season 1949-50. Decontrol was effected because the stocks with Government at that time were sufficient for the 1948-49 season. The requirements of 1949-50 have now to be procured. The Government has, therefore, decided in consultation with the interests concerned, that with effect from the November 6, 1949, 50 per cent of the production of each oil mill in the Bombay Province would be purchased by the Government for use in the furtherence of the Grow More Food Campaign.

PRICES FIXED

This year the groundnut crop is good and prices are expected to be lower than during last year. It has, therefore, been decided that the price to be paid to the millers by the Government would be Rs. 120 per ton ex-mill. The Government may, however, review the position during the course of the season in the light of its requirements and the supply situation. The millers would be free to sell the balance of 50 cent of their production in the open market without restriction on prices. In view of the need to conserve the entire production of groundnut cake for manuring and cattle feeding within the Province, exports to places outside the Province would be completely discouraged as hitherto.

City Water Supply To Be Affected

The Hydraulic Engineer of the Bombay Municipality informs that the water supply of the following localities will be slightly affected for about a week commencing from 7th Nov. 1949 as some urgent repairs are to be carried out to the elevated storage tank at Malabar Hill Reservoir—supplying these localities: Altamount Road, Carmical Road, Ridge Road and Gibbs Road.

Arrangements will be made to supply water to this locality by pumping directly into the delivery mains.

Rubber Estate Manager Charged

SINGAPORE, Nov. 5 (PTI-Reuter): John Voin, European rubber estate manager, was charged at Kuala Lumpur Court today with causing the death, through dangerous driving, of Benedict Ponniah, 34-years old Deputy Director of Ceylon's Social Services, and Chairman of the recent International Labour Conference here, in a motorcar crash on October 6.

Voin was offered bail of 100 states dollar and the case was adjourned until November 15.

Plea For Re-orientation Of Educational Policy

SIR MAHARAJ SINGH INAUGURATES A. I. ORIENTAL CONFERENCE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

RAJA SIR MAHARAJ SINGH, Governor of Bombay, inaugurating this afternoon the fifteenth session of the All-India Oriental Conference at the University Convocation Hall, declared that scholarship and intellectual effort outstripped the limits of race and country, and nations have much to learn from each other.

The conference was attended by delegates from all over the country.

The Governor said: "There is considerable virgin ground still for pioneers of research in practically all branches of Oriental learning. The history of our country, as you know, has been largely based on or at least affected by the results of industrious research with the aid of epigraphy and archaeology, numismatic evidence, monuments, ancient Indian literature and later publications, and we have also profited by the writings of foreign pilgrims and travellers".

His Excellency stated that knowledge, however, was essentially dynamic and in a state of flux rather than static and stagnant. The conference, by bringing about a healthy cross-fertilisation of ideas and exchange of academic and visual evidence, had done good service to the cause of learning, Raja Moharaj Singh added.

DEBT OF FOREIGNERS

Recalling the services rendered to the cause of Oriental learning by foreigners, the Governor advised them that they should always acknowledge their debt to European scholars for their exploration in India's linguistic, philosophical, aesthetic and historical heritage.

Congratulating the Conference on its laudable achievements, the Governor said that the Government of Bombay has evinced its appreciation of the good work being done by various institutions for the promotion of Oriental learning. The Bhandarkar Institute obtained a grant of Rs. 21,000 from Government. Grants totalling Rs. 60,000 were also given to various other institutions in the Province.

Dr. P. V. Kane, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, welcomed the audience as the Chairman of the Reception Committee. He observed that as compared with the previous venues of the conference, like Allahabad, Benares, Tirupati and Trivandrum, all rich in archaeological and historical antiquities, Bombay was "a mere child". But in spite of the city being young, there was much in it about which they could feel proud.

APPEAL TO THE RICH

Dr. Kane hoped that in the years to come, "the new rich, that have emerged during the last few years owing to the effects of the War and its aftermath, emulating the wealthy men of the past, would be benefactors of learning by coming forward to help and encourage, with part of their wealth, the studies pursued by scncars in Oriental literature, philosphy and arts".

Proposed by Dr. C. Kunhan Raja, Prof. K. A. Nilakanta Sastri of Madras occupied the Chair and conducted the deliberations of the Conference as Dr. Sushil Kumar De, the President, could not attend owing to the illness of his father.

Dr. D. N. Dandekar, Secretary, read the speech of Prof. De.

In his presidential address, Dr. De urged for a re-orientation of the century-old educational policy, which gave preponderatingly great importance to Western modes of learning. He said: "It is time that there should be a re-orientation of that policy so as to assign an equal place of dignity and importance to the new and the old learning on the firmer basis of national consciousness".

NO BLIND FAITH

Prof. De observed: "We believe that we are now at the dawn of a more constructive era. We have no blind faith in the blessings of the new culture, and we value the culture that we have inheriteed. Is it not time that the two cultures should find a common ground in our educational system? This can be done not merely by including more extensively oriental subjects in our curriculum of study, but by an entire change of the State policy in education, which alone can incline the mind to the right direction".

The Professor regretted that even to this day it was not fully realised that Oriental studies furnished to them "the key to the understanding to our own culture and tradition, of our own ways of life and thought, of our own manners and morals, in fact of ourselves". It was because of this imperfect realisation that they failed to do justice to what was great and good in heir ancient learning, and as a result, Oriental studies were never assigned to their proper place in the educational scheme, which became alien in character and outlook from the very beginning.

"In our excessive zeal for Western learning in the last century, we forgot that the attitude was severing national education from the roots of national life. No doubt, such a stimulus as was furnished by Western education was needed at the moment, and it was right that such a stimulus was eargerly sought and obtained. It would not be just to deny that Western education had been productive of immense benefit; and without it we would have been out of date in an advancing world. But in the educational policy, which was hastily enunciated in the last century, no attempt was made to adapt the old learning to changing social and political needs, or the new learning to national sentiment and outlook", Prof. De continued.

He said: "We believe in Modern India; but however, much we thing we cannot eliminate that inherited and ingrained mass of beliefs and usages, which are not 'corpus mortuum', but the very basis of our mental and social well-being".

BIGGER FIELD

Prof. De concluding, urged upon the Conference to take the initiative in bringing together scholars from Asiatic countreis in a common Assembly by convening an Asiatic Conference of Oriental Learning. Such a step would be an essentially unifying factor by promoting goodwill and fellowship.

The Conference will break up into sections and will continue its deliberations till November 1.

The delegates to the Conference were entertained to tea by Raja Sir Maharaj Singh at the Government House this evening.

GERMAN IRON PLANT FOR PAKISTAN

NEUSTADT (French Zone), Nov. 5 (PTI-Reuter): Machines and works equipment of the "Kaiserlautern Iron Works" here are ready for shipment to Pakistan.

Partial dismantling of the works ended last week.

Volunteers Helping Food Campaign

The Government of Bombay has directed that the organisation of urban volunteers who are to assist cultivators, directly or indirectly, in the Grow More Food campaign should be designated as "Kisan Sahayyak Dal."

Similarly, working parties are to be styled as "Pathaks," while their leaders may be called "Pathak-Nayaks."

These terms can be used in Hindi, Marathi and Kannada. The Gujarati equivalents of the two last-named terms may be taken as "Tukdi" and "Tukdi-Nayak", respectively.

NEW SERVICE STAMPS

Asoka Pillar To Replace King's Effigy

NEW DELHI, Nov. 6 (PTI): The present series of service postage stamps, with the effigy of the King will be replaced by a new series in January 1950, it is officially learnt.

The design of the new series of service postage stamps consists of the State Emblem, Asoka Pillar, imprinted against a solid background with a scroll work border. The word "SERVICE" appears on top of the stamps. Under it, in smaller letters, is the word "POSTAGE."

The value of the stamps which will be of various denominations ranging from three pies to Rs. 10 will be printed in Hindi and English

FOR GOVERNMENT'S USE ONLY

Service stamps are intended for use only by the Government and duly authorised official and semi-official establishment. Such stamps can be purchased by philatelists for their collections only and not for use in correspondence from treasuries at an extra charge of half per cent on the face value of the stamps

During last year, service stamps of the value of Rs. 291 crores were used by various offices of the Government. Of these Rs. 2.16 crores represented stamps of lower denomination, namely, from three pies to eight annas

The present King George series of service stamps is the second of its kind, the first having been issued in June 1939. Prior to that date the practice had been to convert ordinary postage stamps by over-printing the word "SERVICE" or "On H.M.S." on them.

SUCCESSFUL EYE CAMP IN RATNAGIRI

Excellent Response From Public

The eye camp hospital recently sponsored by the Government at Ratnagiri, following similar camps held earlier at Jalgaon and Hubli, proved successful and drew enthusiastic response and co-operation from all classes of people including the medical profession.

There were seven doctors from Bombay headed by Dr. Chitnis and 200 volunteers, both men and women, helped the camp organisation. 1,000 patients were admitted and treated in the camp hospital. 350 surgical operation were carried out of which 282 were operations for eye cataract. The patients admitted for treatment were given free food.

Two doctors, who had earlier worked in the similar camp hospital at Hubli, enthusiastically came forward and joined the team working in the Ratnagiri camp.

A complaint has been published by a Bombay paper that the patients were promised the gift of free spectacles but did not received it. This is not correct. What was announced was that persons undergoing the operative treatment would be given free spectacles and they accordingly received them.

Free Export Of Indigenous Medicines

NEW DELHI, Nov. 5 (PTI): The Government of India have decided to allow export of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines freely to all permissible destinations without any licensing restrictions, the Ministry of Commerce said in a press note today.

GROWING MORE VEGETABLES

City Drive

The Government of Bombay has offered to give all facilities to the public to further the Grow More Food Campaign.

The Director of Parks and Gardens, who is in charge of this scheme for Bombay City and the Suburbs, will supply vegetable seeds free of charge to hospitals, schools, colleges, and owners of bungalows and will also give technical advice, if necessary.

Those interested may get into touch with the Director of Parks and Gardens and have their names registered.

Compost manure, manure mixture and seed are available for sale at Government rates at 14 Queen's Barracks, Opp. Golwala Baths, Fort, Bombay.

NEHRU VISITS WISCONSIN UNIVERSITY

MADISON, (Wisconsin) Nov. 4 (PTI)—Pandit Nehru spent the last day of his tour in the United States among the students of Wisconsin University. Here, on a hill overlooking the Mindota lake, and superbly equipped for the agricultural and bio chemical studies in which the University specialises, are about 50 Indian students. Pandit Nehru specially wanted to meet them here.

He had stayed overnight at a "resort hotel" in which his "admiral suit" overlooked the blue waters of the lake. It was the most picturesque place he has visited during his tour. He was welcomed at the University by Professor Philo M. Buck, an old friend of Pandit Nehru, and by the President, Mr. Edwin B. Fred.

Pandit Nehru first visited the farm where research in plant life and agriculture is carried out and then went to the Wisconsin Union theatre, the University grounds, where about 8,000 students were congragated.

Outside the hall an overflow of 3,000 students heard Pandit Nehru's speech over the amplifiers.

The Governor of Wisconsin, Mr. Oscar Rennerbog, welcomed Pandit Nehru to the state and said Wisconsin had similar outlooks to that of India, because it had many similarities, such as a heterogeneous population and a democratic tradition.

He thanked Pandit Nehru for including Madison in his itinerary.

An Indian, Mr. C. Thakur, placed a garland of flowers round Pandit Nehru's neck "as a traditional Indian welcome", the 'Jana Gana Mana' was then sung, after which Pandit Nehru went to the balcony of the auditorium and addressed the students.

FUTURE IN STUDENTS' HANDS

He said this was his last speech of the tour. He told them that the future was in the hands of students and they should prepare themselves for it. But most of all, they should understand different peoples by coming into contact with students of different nations during their university careers. In that respect, Pandit Nehru declared, the University of Wisconsin gave the students excellent opportunities of meeting students of all nationalities.

"VISIT VERY PROFITABLE AND ENJOYABLE"

Nehru's View

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (PTI-Reuter): Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, arrived in New York in an army Constellation from Madison, Wisconsin at 22-00 (G.M.T.) 3-30 I.S.T. today

He was accompanied by a party of nine including his daughter, Mrs. Indira Gandhi. The weather was very cold when the plane arrived.

Pandit Nehru stood for a few moments in the wind and answered a few questions briefly.

He was asked if there was any truth to a report that a trade agreement was to be signed between the United States and India. He replied that discussions regarding trade were going on through the Embassies.

EDUCATIVE

"We always want better trade" Pandit Nehru said, but added that his mission here had nothing to do specifically with trade issues.

The Prime Minister was reminded that when he arrived in New York three weeks ago he expressed the hope that his visit here would be varied, pleasant and "profitable".

He was asked whether he found the visit so far "profitable" he replied, "it has been very profitable and enjoyable".

Asked in what way was it profitable he replied, laughingly "it has educated me a great deal."

The Indian Prime Minister was greeted for the Indian community by Mr. J. J. Singh, President of the Indian League of America and Mr. R. R. Saksena, Indian Consul General in New York.

The Prime Minister's party left by car for the Waldorf Astoria Hotel in New York city.

Pandit Nehru was due to attend a performance of "Lost in the Stars" at the music box theatre tonight and will leave tomorrow by motor car for Princeton University where he is to see Professor Albert Einsten and Professor Oppenheimer, atomic energy experts.

He is expected to return to New York tomorrow afternoon and have tea with Dr Ralph Bunche, head of the Trusteeship Division of the United Nations and attend a performance of the musical comedy "South Pacific" in the evening.

Arrangements have been made for Pandit Nehru to hold a series of interviews on Sunday morning.

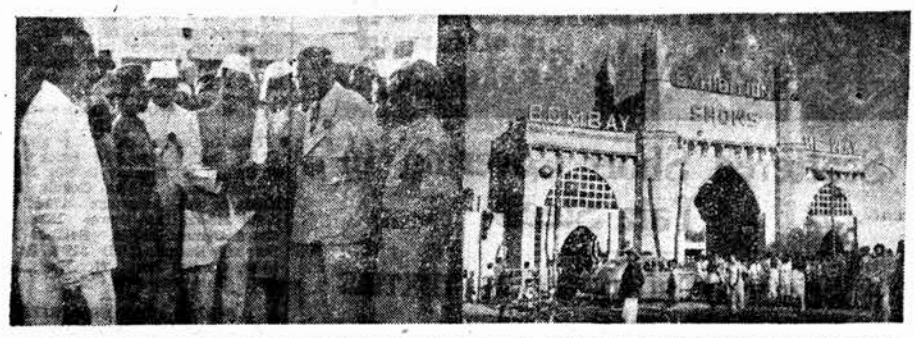
At noon he proposed a boat trip around New York harbour with it General Waltep Bedell Smith, former U S. Ambassador to Moscow.

On Sunday night he will see an ice skating show "ce Follies".

A Press Conference is scheduled for Monday morning at the Waldorf, at 19-30 G.M.T. (1 A.M. I.S.T.).

The Prime Minister will leave for India in President Truman's plane "Independence".

"BOMBAY SHOWS THE WAY"



Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Labour Minister, Government of Bombay, declared open the exhibition this evening at Azad Maidan. Left: Mr. Nanda opens the Exhibition. Right: A view of the artistic front gate of the Exhibition.

Nanda's Call To People For Greater Output

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MR. GULZARILAL NANDA, Labour Minister, Government of Bombay, today appealed to the people of India not merely to look to the Government for their necessities, but to make earnest efforts to step up production of essentials.

The Minister, who was performing the opening ceremony of the "Bombay Shows the Way" Exhibition at the Azad Maidan, this evening said that exhibitions of the type which he was declaring open were a means of drawing the people to a venue of education which showed them the crafts of the country and the methods of production of various commodities which were a daily necessity and which were essential for better standards of living.

With regard to the attitude of the people in general and that of the industrialists in particular, the Minister stated that with the achievement of independence, it had become a habit to criticise the Government for various sins of commission and omission, but none of the critics of the Government realised their own responsibility, and made no constructive efforts to help the Government in their endeavours to bring about better conditions in the country. The Government was faced with several problems and most of these were not easy to solve. It was, therefore, up to the People, in their own and the country's interest, to co-operate with the authorities in bringing about those conditions of life which the people believed freedom would bring.

No doubt, the Minister added, the people had the right to criticise the Government when the latter failed to do what was necessary in the major interests of the country. But there must also be an understanding of the problems with which the Government was confronted, and the difficulties which it had to surmount.

Dr. N. N. Kailas, President of the Exhibition Committee, welcoming the Minister, said that the exhibition was a unique one, which included a music conference and other entertainment programmes.

VANCOUVER HONOURS NEHRU

VANCOUVER, Nov. 3, (PTI): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru told citizens of Vancouver that the surroundings of their city hall reminded him of Kashmir, his ancestral home.

"I see before me two maple trees", he remarked accepting the keys and the Freedom of the City.

"The maple leaf is the emblem of Canada and wherever I see a maple tree, I am reminded of the chinar tree of Kashmir", he said.

The ceremony was held near the statue of Captain George Vancouver, Canadian pioneer and discoverer of Burrard inlet on which the city was built.

Offering Pandit Nehru the Freedom of the city, Mayor Charles E. Thompson presented to him keys of gold mounted on variegated marble of the type of which the City Hall is built. They were inscribed: "From the Citizens of Vancouver to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru."

Sikhs Abandon Procession

NEW DELHI, Nov. 5 (PTI) The Traditional Sikh procession in connection with the birth day anniversary of Guru Nanak was not taken out here today. The procession, it is learnt, was abandoned as a protest against yesterday's incidents.

Elaborate police arrangements have been made in the city. No incidents have so far been reported.

CRITICISM KEEPS HIM OUT

British Scientist Not To Be Re-Elected

LONDON, November 5. (P.T.I.-Reuter): Prof. J. B. Bernal, who said in Moscow in August that science in capitalist countries was in the hands of those who hate peace has been banned by the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

At the time he was speaking at the Moscow conference the British Association was meeting at Newcastle-on-Tyne and decided to withhold his re-election until he returned to England and explained his speech.

Last night is was announced he will not be re-elected.

Huge Toll Of Andhra Floods

VIJAYAVADA, Nov. 5 (PTI.) Prof. N. G. Ranga, who returned here after a tour of the flood-and-cyclone-affected areas in Andhra said today he estimated the loss in East Godavari at Rs. six crores and West Godavari four crores of rupees. More than three hundred people perished in both the districts he added.

TARA SINGH DEMANDS PROVINCE FOR SIKHS

Plea For Assembly To Frame Constitution

NEW DELHI, Nov. 5. (PTI).

MASTER TARA SINGH, the Akali Sikh leader, declared here today that Sikhs bore no ill-will towards Hindus. "We only demand justice and recognition of our due share in the country's administration", he said.

Addressing a Sikh congregation of over 60,000 people held to celebrate the birthday of Guru Nanak, the Akali leader said that Hindus and Sikhs must live together in peace in the larger interests of the country. "Any rift in their ranks would be disastrous for both", he asserted.

Reiterating Sikh's loyalty to the National Government, Master Tara Singh said it was never the intention of the Sikhs to harass the Goyernment. They only wanted them to carry out their "promises to the brave Khalsa".

The very fact that the Sikhs did not align with the Muslims when called upon by the British to do so before independence and opted for India showed their love for the country and the majority community, the Hindus, he said.

ON KASHMIR ANALOGY

He said the Sikhs wanted to live in one compact area where they would have decisive voice in its internal administration. The Province would remain a part of the Indian Union which would have jurisdiction over specified subjects like Defence, Foreign Affairs and Communications.

The Sikhs would be satified if they were treated on a par with the Muslims of Kashmir, who have been given the right to set up their own Constituent Assembly and frame their own constitution on given subjects.

"My demand is aimed at freedom for Sikhs who do not want to remain under Hindu domination. Let me make it clear that we do not want secession from India. But I appeal to Hindus in particular not to create bad blood between the two communities."

The meeting unanimously passed a resolution condemning the firing on the Sikh procession yesterday and demanding an impartial enquiry into the incident.

As a protest against the firing it was decided to cancel a luncheon arranged by the Sikh citizens of Delhi to celebrate Guru Nanak's birthday.

The police have so far arrested seven persons on the charge of violating the District Magistrate's ban on processions in Delhi. Warrants of arrest against twenty others are reported to have been issued.

According to information available with the police, one of the police constables injured in yesterday's incident is in a "precarious" condition.

TWO JOURNALISTS ARRESTED

NEW DELHI, Nov. 5. (UPI).

Sardar Durlav Singh, and Sardar Gurcharan Singh, editor and joint editor of "Ranjit Nagara" respectively, a Sikh Urdu daily of New Delhi, were arrested last night under Section 3 of the Punjab Public Safety Act. While the former was arrested in his Babar Road residence, the latter was taken into custody from the "Ranjit Nagara" office.

Besides them, three other Sikhs, namely, Sardar Sher Balwant Singh, Sardar Dhian Singh and Sardar Asha Singh Aragi, were also arrested last night at Karol Bagh, the scene of disturbance in the city yesterday afternoon.

Scattered Short Covering In Tata Steels

RESTRICTED BUSINESS IN TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, Nov. 5:

After yesterday's sharp decline in Tata Steel Defd. Shares the local Stock Exchange displayed steadier tone on scattered short covering. In view of impending proposal to charge Deferred Shares into ordinaries, there was no inclination to buy. Ordinary Shares opened steady and quietened on moderate profit-taking The time allowed for the change is two years and at what ratio such a charge will be made remains to be seen.

Tata Steel Defd. Shares opened at Rs 1330 and improved at Rs. 1337. Ordinary Shares opened at Rs. 277 and after declining at Rs. 273 improved at Rs 276.

In the textile section there was limited ousiness: Bombay Dyeings changed hands around Rs 1005, Kohinoors were done at Rs 265 and Swadeshi Mill share were quoted at Rs. 251, Nagpurs were done at Rs. 214 while Scindias were quoted at Rs 13/11.

The recommendations in connection with changes in Company Act are not final. The Government is seeking opinion from various bodies and after securing such opinions, a committee will be appointed to look into such opinions Thereafter the Government will take final steps to amend the present law. This process will take several months and operators in Steel Shares will have to pass a period of hesitancy.

Towards the close there was increased selling and Tata Steel Defds. declined at Rs. 1325 while Ordinary Shares improved at Rs. 278. Indian Irons were quoted at Rs. 27/2 and Bengal Steels were done at Rs 18/14.

Associated Cements were placed at Rs. 141/14 and Belapurs came in business at Rs 200 Scindias were steady at Rs 13/11.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES	
Bomoay Dyeing (10-8)	1008 12
Koninoor Mills (5-2)	266 0
Swadeshi Mills (12-4)	251 0
Central India Mills (4)	214 0
Simplex Mills (6-8)	174 8
New Great Eastern (8)	136 0
Indore (8-13	120 0
Gokak Mills (12)	246 0
Century Spinning (15)	225 0
Indian Bleaching (6)	140 0
Swan Mills (20)	304 0
Finlay Mills (15)	247 0
Morarji Gocuidas (8)	436 4
Edward Sassoon (30)	207 8
Meyer (12)	110 0
Apollo Mills (As 4)	2 10
India United Ord. (0-13-9)	10 12
India United Defd (0-2-6)	1 10
Madhusudan Mills (15)	170 0
Podar (8)	135 0
Khatau Makanji (5)	171 4
Svadesh Coupon	61 0
STEEL SHARES	
Tata Steel Ord. (14)	279 0
Tata Steel Defd. (64-13)	1336 4
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (7-8)	134 0
CEMENT	
Associated Cement (6)	141 4
INDUSTRIES	
Burma (12-8)	312 8
Belapur Sugar (9)	197 0
Shivrajpur Syndicate (1-8)	30 8
Scindia Steam (0-8)	13 13
Premier Construction	91 0
Tata Chemical	10 9
Tata Oil (2)	47 0
Indian Iron (0-12)	27 4
Bengal Steel (0-12)	19 0
British India Corp. (0-9)	8 2
Indian Copper	2 6
Wimco	183 12
Alcock	245 0
ELECTRIC SHARES	
Tata Power (25)	1520 0
Andhra Valley (30)	1440 0
Tata Hydro (3) X.D.	152 0

CASH SECTION

COTTON MILLS	
Elphinstone Mills (5)	35 8
Phoenix (50)	136 4
Indian Mfg.	2910 0
Kuria XD	107 8
Colaba (12)	120 0
New City (1)	159 6
Minerva (12)	137 8
Bradbury	436 0
Bharucha Defd (0-4)	4 0
Bharat Mills (2)	28 4
Mysore (4)	166 4
Madhavji Dharamsi (0-12)	14 4
Model Mills (12-8)	183 -
Lakshmi Cotton (25)	700 0
Vishnu Cotton	217 8
Western India (40)	2925 0
Standard (15)	223 12
Sholapur Mills (200)	2860 0
Sassoon Cotton Mills (0-8)	16 0
Hindustan Mills (70)	4000 0
Tata Mills (2-5)	46 0
Ahmedabad Advance	252 4
New Ahmedabad	195 0
Sassoon Silk (3) XD	31 0
New Union Mills (0-8)	15 14
Madhusudan 8 (2-8)	35 0
Shrinivas Mills (8)	162 8
Raja Bahadur (4)	60 0
Berar Mills	250 0
Victoria Mills	228 0
ELECTRIC (CASH)	
Ahmedabad Electric (1-8)	125 10
Ahmedabad New	72 0
Surat Electric (2-8)	128 12
Karachi Electric (2)	136 14
Broach (0-5)	6 12
Ajmer Electricity (0-8)	10 6
Amalgamated (0-12)	12 3
Nagpur Electricity (1-12)	26 8
Poona Electricity Supply (8)	135 0
Bombay Suburban XR	141 4
Bombay Suburban New	81 8
BANK SHARES	
Imperial Bank of India (35) XD	1722 8
Imperial Bank PP (8-12)	426 4
Central Bank (1-8)	77 0
Central Bank New (18)	78 0
Bank of India (4) XD	169 8
Union (0-5)	7 0
Baroda	116 8
Devkaran Nanjee Bank (1-8)	40 0
United Commercial (8)	46 0
Jaipur Bank (1-5)	35 8
Hindustan Commercial	17 0
Mysore Bank (8)	305 0
Eastern Bank (0-14-6)	94 0
INSURANCE SHARES	
Oriental (125)	4200 0
Empire (10)	625 0
New India (1-8)	54 12
Jupiter (0-12)	12 12
Vulcan (0-10)	11 13
Indian Mercantile (2)	38 8
Universal (0-4)	11 4
B.I.G (1)	15 0
Industrial and Prudential	26 8
Neptune	7 0
New Great	25 0
All India General	11 14
RAILWAY SHARES	
G.P (1-14) XD	113 0
MISCELLANEOUS SHARES	
Steamer (10)	227 8
Bombay Burma New (5)	113 12
Burma Petrol	1 6
Mackenzie (6)	65 0
Port Canning (3)	64 8
Kemp and Co. (30)	376 4
Zandu Pharmacy (7)	125 0
Industrial Invest Trust (3-12)	85 0
Dharamsey Chemical (2)	40 0
Mukund Iron	13 0
Dena Trust (0-12)	16 0
Alembic (15)	161 4
Supreme India X.R.	78 12
Jam Wire (6)	67/8
Bombay Uganda	97 8
Bombay Motor Cycle	28 0
Indian Cement (1937)	171 4
Walchand Nagar Industries (B.S.)	132 8
United Motor	28 0
Associated Cement New (2)	136 4
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	680 0
Hydary Construction	19 10
Mahmadi Steam	96 0
Sardar Carbonic X.D	700 0
Harvey Press	310 0
Gujarat Motor	28 0
Estrella Batteries	32 2
Manmad Press	120 0
National Rayon	56 0
PREFERENCE SHARES	
Tata Steel 1st (6)	192 8
Andhra Valley (7)	1235 0
Tata Power (7-8)	1337 8
Hydro Electric (7)	127 8
Bombay Steamer (6)	237 8
Central India (5)	680 0

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Nov. 5.

There was no forward business today in the local market.

The Government of Bombay has informed the Board that no clearing settlements in new crop months are to be done until further notice.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

BOMBAY, Nov. 5.

Tata Ordinary 279, Tata Deferred 1336-4, Indian Iron 27-4, Steel Corpn. of Bengal 19, Bombay Dyeing 1008-12, Central India 214-6, Gokak 247-8, Kohinoor 266-4, Simplex 174-8, Swadeshi 248-12, Tata Power 1520, Associated Cement 141-14, Belapur 197-8, Bombay Burma (Old) 312-8, Scindia 13-13, Central Bank 77, New India 54-12, Tata 2nd Pref. 134.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton May Contract is 1347 cent points below New York May delivery.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Nov. 4.

December	30.12+10
March	30.05+09
May	29.97+05
July	29.58+05
October	28.03+09
Middling Spot	30.72+10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Nov. 4.

December	30.04+04
March	29.99+08
May	29.91+04
July	29.50—
Middling Spot	29.60+05

New York Cotton December Highest 30.12 at 14-40 hours. Lowest 30.02 at 10-00 hours.

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

ALEXANDRIA, Nov 4.

KARNAK	Nov.	70.90+10
	Jan.	69.80+10
	Mar.	69.55+35
ASHMOUNI	Dec.	62.88+28
	Feb.	61.75+10
	Apr	61.30+35

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Nov. 5.

Today being "Kartiki Purnima" the local produce market remained closed.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Nov. 4.

December 2.13.
March 2.14-3/4.
May 2.11-3/4
July 1.94-3/4.

LONDON BULLION

London, Nov. 4.

London Silver Spot and Forward 64 pence. Gold Bars Fine per oz. £12-8-0.

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, Nov. 5

The local bullion market was steady today with increased short covering in Silver.

Kartak delivery Silver opened at Rs. 165/4 and declined at Rs. 164/12 on scattered selling. At this level active short covering appeared which in conjunction with Bull Support hardened Silver at Rs. 165/12 and steadied at Rs. 165/10. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 165/10

Magsar delivery Gold opened at Rs. 112/11 and improved at Rs. 112/15. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 114-4 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 76.

Final quotations were as under:

Ready Silver	166	6	0
Kartak deliver	166	6	0
Ready Gold	114	6	0
Magsar delivery	113	5	0
Sovereigns	76	4	0

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Nov. 4.

American Telephone and Telegraph	145-1/4
Amerex Holding Co.	32-1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	28-7/8
Chase National Bank	35-3/8
Firestone Tyre	48
General Electric	38-1/2
General Motors	68-3/4
Ingersol Rand	70-3/4
International Nickel	29-1/2
National City Bank of New York	44-3/8
New York Central Rail Road	10-1/2
Sinclair Oil	23-5/8
Socony Vacuum Corporation	17-1/8
Texas Corporation exdividend	64-1/4
Union Carbide	40-3/4
U. S. Smelting and Refining	39-7/8
U. S. Steel Common	24-3/4
Western Union "A"	19-1/8

Total number of shares which changed hands during the day were 1,390,000

The Highest and Lowest U. S. Steel trading prices were 24-7/8 and 24-5/8 respectively.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Nov. 4.

	£
2-1/2 p.c. British Consols	67-7/8
3-1/2 p.c. Conversion Loan 1961	91
4 p.c. Funding Loan 1960/90	104
3-1/2 p.c. War Loan on or about Dec. 1st 1952	89-7/8
Chartered Bank of India	9-15/16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	86-1/2
National Bank of India	32-3/4

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange officially placed at 8.885.

LONDON WHEAT

London, Nov. 4.

Australian Wheat New Crop 12s Dec.-Jany.

Swadeshi Mills	126	4	
Vishnu Mills (7)	—		
Lakshmi Mills	260	0	
New Great Mills (6-8)	220	0	
Podar Mills (4)	105	0	
Shrinivas Mills	98	0	
Elphinstone Mills (7)	106	4	
Bradbury Mills (7-8)	216	4	
Surat Electricity (3-4)	130	0	
Pre Construction First	102	8	
Pre Construction 2nd Pref.	99	8	
Amalgamated	115	0	
Habib	72	8	
Tata Chemical	117	8	
Walchandnagar	130	0	
Jupiter	19	14	
Supreme	100	0	
Meyer	110	0	
Mackenzie (1st)	85	0	
Mackenzie (2)	80	0	
Ahmedabad Advance	123	8	
Mysore Mill	50	0	
Standard	99	0	
Madhusudan	12	0	
Khatau	100	12	
Morarji	94	8	
National Rayon	74	8	
DEBENTURES			
Andhra 1952	103	8	
Gula Kajamsingh	8	9	
Rubber Planting	17	0	
Bombay Steamer	97	0	
Indian Hume Pipe	101	8	
Tata Power 1951	103	0	
Walchandnagar	105	8	
OUTSIDE SHARES			
Burma Corporation	2	8	
New Victoria	3	0	
New Victoria 2 (Pref.)	4	4	
Palton (8)	111	0	
Gold Mohor	282	8	
New Kaiser Hind	420	0	
Sajjan Mills (20)	158	8	
Osmanshahi (16)	245	0	
Azamshahi	275	0	
Air Services	5	0	
Air India Tata	58	0	
Hind Motor	4	11	
India Steam	7	10	

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, Nov. 5.

MILLS

Apollo 2-10
Bharat 28 28-4
B. Dyeing 1007-8 2-8 8-12
C. India 214 15 13 14
Century 225
Finlay 247
Gokak 245-8 46
I.U. Defd 1-9-6 1-10
„ Ord 10-12
Indore 121-4 18-12 20
Kohinoor 266 66-8 65-8 66
Model 183-2
Madhusudan 170
New Great 136
Rajabahdur 62
Simplex 175 74 75 74-8
Svadeshi 250 52 51
Tata Mills 46
Sindia 13-11 13-12 13-11 13-13

BANKS

Baroda 117
Central 77 77-4 77
„ New 78 78-8 78
Imperial Old 1722-8
„ New 427-8 26-4
India 169-8 69-4
Union 7

ELECTRIC

Ahmedabad 126-10
Surat 128-12
Hydro 151-8 52
Power 1520

INSURANCE

B. I. G. 15
New India 54/8, 54/4, 54/12

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Indians As Guinea Pigs In Malan's Laboratory

THE recent racial riot at St. Mathews College at East London (South Africa) once again brings into prominence the racial hatred which is being sown by Dr. Malan's Government. The writer of this article who is a South African, traces the growth of Hitlerian racial policies and their consequences in South Africa from the days of the Boer War to the present day.

BY

W. G. ALEXANDER

IT is a claim made by White South Africans that they are conducting an experiment in race relations in the Southern sub-continent of Africa which will have world-wide significance and epoch-making potentialities.

This experiment in the words of General Smuts "is designed toward the sorting out of races." The guinea pigs in this experiment are the non-white peoples of South Africa. As any animal is used by scientists to conduct an experiment in the interests of the further development of truth, so the non-whites are being used in a callous experiment to develop the interests of a selfish and soulless white community.

Can any claim be made for fair treatment to the races in S. Africa when the S. A. Police play the same role as the Gestapo played in Nazi Germany? Can any claim for racial harmony be made when a white person can kill a non-white and only be fined Rs. 130 in a court of law? These claims take on a ridiculous aspect when an African can be killed in broad daylight in the streets of Johannesburg for being too well dressed for the taste of the European hooligans who killed him.

I have dwelt so far on the more apparent evils of the South African social system. These manifestations of race hatred have become a day-to-day affair in South Africa.

But the causes for the anti-social behaviour, which I have just described, lie below the surface and any person interested in South African affairs has to go below the surface of South African politics, to find the sources of oppression.

The behaviour of the White people of South Africa has changed little over the 300 years of White settlement, which the sub-continent has seen. The general pattern of social relations was laid out even as far back as 1652 when the Dutchman Jan Van Reibeeck first put his feet on South African soil. But at no period in these 300 years have the non-white people been so bitterly attacked as it has been over the last four decades.

In 1910 South Africa secured "Dominion Status".

It is in reality only Dominion Status for the small white minority.

For the vast, black majority it means nothing but slavery. From 1910, when the Indian in Natal and Transvaal and the African in Transvaal, Orange Free State and Natal were completely disenfranchised, the process of oppression, instead of following the general world trend of decreasing, actually increased. In 1914 Gandhiji left the shores of South Africa, the one man who might have welded the three non-white communities in South Africa together, left to achieve greater fame than has been the reward of any mortal man since the beginning of time. The non-white people were left without a champion when they needed one most.

The only non-white community left with a semblance of franchise was the half-caste community known as the Cape coloured and the African, who resided in the Cape Province. It was a tremendously loaded franchise for the time and the white rulers of the day, Merriman, Botha and General Smuts were convinced that it would be too difficult for large numbers of this so-called privileged group to gain the franchise. With the passing of years, however, as is inevitable in the growth of any community the group of African and coloured voters grew from strength to strength. This aroused fear in the hearts of the white rulers of South Africa and they started finding ways and means whereby the danger of the non-whites controlling the Cape Province by means of the vote could be averted.

Sop To Community

This fear called into being the notorious Native Representation Act of 1930. The African voters in the Cape Province were removed from the common roll. They were put on a separate roll altogether. They could now only vote for three European Representatives in the South African House of Assembly. They were also given a measure of Representation in the Upper House. In short, where they at first had full representation they had now been given the sop of communal representation. The Prime Minister at the time a General Hertzog crudely summed up the position by saying he was "keeping the sheep from the goats." The franchise rights of the coloured group was allowed to remain in tact in pursuance of the policy of divide and rule.

The white social scientists now turned on the Indian community. Since Gandhiji founded the Natal Indian Congress in 1894 the Indian had been a thorn in the White flesh of South Africa. The last big conference at which Indian affairs had been discussed was the Round Table Conference of 1927. The South African representative was Dr. Malan, the same man who is Prime Minister today, who at that time held the office of Minister of the Interior. The main result of this conference was the South African Government's agreement to honour "the Upliftment" clause of a statement on the conditions of South African Indians. The form which "upliftment" took will be seen as our tale unfolds.

The Europeans in Natal, under Col Stallard, where most of the South African Indians are concentrated have long been jealous of the commercial prosperity and power of the Indians. They knew they had some control over the legislative machinery of the country and were determined to use this rod laid in pickle for the Indian back. The first manifestations of their evil intentions saw light in 1943 when the war-time Emergency Pegging Act was passed by the Smuts Government. The English-speaking Europeans of Natal were so desperate, to deal or dealt blow to the Indian that they passed a "Ghetto Act" in South Africa, while their sons were overseas fighting for the survival of world democracy. From all sections of the non-white community there rose a storm of protest because the non-white people were beginning to realise that an attack on one meant an attack on all.

"Quisling Council"

The truth of this conclusion was shown when General Smuts introduced a "Quisling Council" for the coloured people. This was done with the intention of eventually whittling down the coloured vote, too. The coloured people upto this time had been the most privileged non-white community. The most enlightened coloured leaders Dr. Goolam Gool, a Mr. Roberts and Mr. B.M. Kies, however, saw this as a false position. When the Coloured Advisory Council was inaugurated the wrath of the coloured people was raised. This resentment led to the explanation of ways and means whereby effective machinery could be devised so as to present a United Front to the oppressive tactics of the Smuts Government. This led to formation of the "Univery Movement", an organisation which rested on the three pillars of African, Indian and Coloured political architecture. A ten-point programme enunciating all the main desires of the non-White people was drawn up and "A declaration to the Nations" of the

(Continued On Page 30)

PRE-FAB CRICKET PITCH

BILL EDRICH, the England cricketer (left) and VIVIAN JENKINS, Oxford Blue and cricket correspondent examine a pre-cast concrete cricket pitch at Hurlingham Club, Fulham.

ARSENAL V. BLACKPOOL

Farm, the Blackpool goalie, hangs on the crossbar after slipping the ball over from a corner kick by McPherson, of Highbury.

SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There
By. J. C. MAITRA

★

First unofficial Test match—Encouragement to youngsters—Even chances—Uttam Chandarana extends World Champion—Charnjiva on Indian tennis—Confusion in hockey world.

The first unofficial Test Match against the Commonwealth Cricket team will commence at Delhi on November 11. The Indian selectors, consisting of Homi Contractor, Chairman, Col. C. K. Nayudu and C. S. Ramaswamy, with skipper Vijay Merchant as adviser, have chosen the following eleven players to represent this country against the tourists.

V. M. Merchant (Captain), M. K. Mantri (Wicket Keeper), Rusi Modi V. S. Hazare, Lala Amarnath, D. G. Phadkar, H. R. Adhikari, P. R. Umrigar, C. S. Nayudu, C. T. Sarwate, and Hiralal Gaekwad. Uday Merchant will be the twelfth man.

The inclusion of Amarnath, the former all-India Captain, will cause general satisfaction throughout the country. It was feared in many quarters that he might be victimised for his recent quarrel with the President of the Board of Control for Cricket in India, A. S. D'Mello. That they rose above petti-mindedness is a tribute to their high sense of justice and fair-play. If this feeling continues throughout, I have no doubt the future of Indian Cricket will be very bright.

AMARNATH'S BEHAVIOUR

Now it depends upon Amarnath who has been hailed by many as the "stormy petrel of Indian Cricket" to prove by his behaviour on and off the field that he is not such a bad fellow as he is painted to be. I hope his recent injury at Patiala will not prevent him from taking part in the match at Delhi.

The omission of Prabir Sen, the Wicket-Keeper from Bengal, is rather surprising. He was considered by no less an authority than Duleep Sinhji as the best man for this job in India today. Surely the unfounded allegations made against his inclusion in the Test sides last season have nothing to do with it. It is well-known that Vijay Merchant has great confidence in the abilities of Mantri, the new-comer. Probably his opinion has carried the selectors with him. Let us hope that the Bombay stumper will discharge his duties to the satisfaction of all. As a batsman of quality, he is likely to be very useful to the home side.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO YOUNGSTERS

Another new-comer in the side is Hiralal Gaekwad of Indore. This left-handed youngster performed exceedingly well against the tourists recently at Indore His eleven wickets for 152 runs for th eHolkar XI tell their own impressive tale. He deserved this encouragement fully. It is only by giving fair opportunities to our promising colts we can build up a strong side in the future. I trust other youngsters will be given similar chances to come to the forefront.

Gaekwad's inclusion has been possible only because of the inability of Vinoo Mankad to take the field on account of an injured finger. The loss of Vinoo, both as a bowler and a batsman, will be seriously felt by the Indian side. It is hoped that Hiralal will be able to acquit himself creditably of course nobody expects him to be the tower of strength which Mankad is. But if he succeeds in contributing his quota according to his merits he will have done well indeed.

ABSENCE OF EXPRESS BOWLERS

Needless to mention, there is no express bowler of real pace in the team. That is because there is no bowler of this type in the country at present. Little has been done by the Board of Control or the provincial associations to unearth such talents and encourage them. The present tendency to over-prepare the wickets has also a lot to do with the scarcity of fast bowlers. Unless and until suitable steps are taken to prepare the wickets to suit the batsmen and the bowlers evenly, there is little hope of our producing another Chandarana, Ramji or Nissar. However that is another matter.

At present our sole speed Merchant is Dattu Phadkar. He is said to have improved a lot by his recent training in England by Alf Goder, the Surrey and England fast bowler Therefore he may be depended upon to cause a certain amount of headache to the invaders. But there is nobody else to extent to him a helping hand.

WELCOME INCLUSIONS

Amarnath, Hazare, Polly Umrigar and Vijay himself will therefore have to take their terms with the new ball. It remains to be seen how much they are able to worry the enterprising stalwarts among the tourists. The first three named above have not been able to create much of an impression on them when the tourists visited Bombay, Ahmedabad and Patiala recently. Let us hope that they will find their true form by the time the Tests come on.

It is gratifying to note the inclusion of C. S. Nayudu and Chandu Sarwate in the team. These two bowlers were virtually "murdered" by the previous Indian Captains Pataudi and Amarnath, both in England and Australia. They were never given sufficient scope to come into their own. In consequence they have lost all confidence in their own abilities. An able and shrewd campaigns like Vijay Merchant may be relied upon to restore that confidence in them by utilising them on suitable occasions and in adequate measures.

FIELDMEN'S RESPONSIBILITY

Limited as our attacking brigade is, we shall need an alert and capable band of fieldsmen to assist the bowlers in every possible way. I have no doubt that a far-sighted general that Vijay is he will set his field with unerring judgment. But everything will depend on the men at every position to do their bit faultlessly. Unfortunately our fielding is not as good as it should be. The Visitors, experienced men as they are, are sure to take full advantage of our lapses. So our men need to be alert from the very beginning to the end.

We have already seen how prolific the visiting batsmen are in their scoring potential. Frank Worrell has heralded his career with two separate centuries to his credit. Is there any doubt that he would justify his reputation as a prodigious run-getter before long? Norman Oldfield and Ray Smith have followed suit with three-figure totals to their account. Others are sure to make their marks ere long.

FINE ARRAY OF BATSMEN

We are supposed to have a fine array of batsmen. But rarely do they rise to the occasion, especially in their first innings. May be this was mainly due to our faulty batting orders or failure of our opening batsmen. With Vijay Merchant at the helm of affairs, we may rest assured that a regular batting order would be worked out from the very beginning. And with the two Vijay Merchant and Hazare in the vanguard, there is every chance of a substantial foundation being laid to be followed up by large contributions from the blades of rank and filed. Of one thing we may be more or less certain that Merchant will not lose the toss as often as his predecessors or successors did. He has some luck with the spin of the coin. So we are likely to have the opportunity of batting first as often as our opponents, if not more.

EVEN CHANCES

We have had a comfortable feeling that that the tourists do not possess pace and slow bowlers of the highest calibre in their ranks. But during the last few weeks they have shown that they are capable of dismissing our class batsmen for small totals. Supported well as they are in the field, Cecil Pipper, George Tribe and others are gradually gaining confidence to reap rich harvests by our mistakes.

There is, however, nothing in their bowling to strike terror in the hearts of our batsmen or create confusion in their minds. All they need to do is to face them with courage. And confidence and treat their bowling in the ordinary way. Undue fear or daring will not pay them in any way but will cause their undoing. If all our players play according to their reputations there is no reason why they should not lower the colours of the visitors in the Tests.

WORLD CHAMPIONS IN TABLE TENNIS

Two world famous table tennis players, Victor Barna and Richard Bergmann, accompanied by Mrs. Barna who is also a table tennis star of repute, are touring India at present. Representing England, they played their first "Test" against India at Madras last week and defeated the home team by five matches to nil. Barna conceded two games to Uttam Chandarana and one to Ranbir Bhandari. But Bergmann made short work of both of them. In the doubles match the tourists had practically their own way.

There is nothing to be wondered at the above result. World Champions as they are, they are bound to succeed. Nevertheless it is gratifying to note that our stawarts, were able to wrest a game or two from their capable hands. It must be remembered that this game is still in its infancy in this country. We have much lee way to make to reach the level of the Western nations. Given adequate encouragement and support I have no doubt Indians will be able to reach the top of the world ere long.

INDIA'S BACKWARDNESS IN TENNIS

The former Indian Davis Cup player, Janmeja Charanjiva, had some hard things to say about the present standard of Indian tennis on his return from England recently. It has to be freely admitted that our standard has fallen a lot during the last few years. But that is chiefly due to the war. Scarcity of tennis balls and occupation of our Gymkhanas by the military authorities had much to do with this deterioration.

In comparison with the western countries, facilities for intensive practice are scanty in India. Systematic coaching by experts is almost unknown. Encouragement given to promising youngsters is few and far between. In such a case what can be expected? I quite agree with Charanjiva that unless our promising youngsters are sent to Europe frequently,—to play against the top-notchers there —we can never hope to make rapid progress. Will the A.I.L.T.A. and the provincial Associations direct their energies to promote the game in every possible way?

A SILLY BARRIER

The latest desertion of "Pancho" Gonzales, the American star, of his amateur status, has created a stir in the dovecote of the tennis rulers of the United States. Almost every year their champions are joining the ranks of professional one after the year. Nobody can blame them for it. They try to capitalize their talents and reputations before it is too late. Unless one is wealthy, he or she cannot go on playing—for the sake of honour and pleasure—for ever. He has to earn a respectable living for himelf and his family.

If one devotes all his time, energy and intelligence—not to speak of money—in pursuit of the game, how can he be expected to make a decent living in some other way? The game must provide for it. There is nothing shameful or unsporting if one earns his livelihood from sport. But the Czars of the tennis world would not countenance such a thing—so much so that they would not allow an amateur player to measure his strength with a professional in a public contest.

With the changing world, it may be hoped that this silly barrier would be removed—for the betterment of the game itself ere long. Then in course of time it may be expected that the doors of Wimbledon and Forest Hills will be opened to the professionals to make the competitions fully representative of the cream of the tennis world.

CONFUSION IN HOCKEY

Confusion has been created in the minds of all hockey players by the diametrically opposite interpretation of the rules recently amended ov the International Hockey Federation as vouchsafed by Lourdes Pereira, Hon. Secretary of the B.P.H.A. and Ayres J. Francis, Hon. Secretary of the B.P.U.A. Neither of them seems to know the exact changes made in the rules. In their absence the luxury of interpretations is utterly futile. We are simply perplexed by these wordy bouts of chastisement. It would be better if the Hon. Secretary of the I.H.F., Dr. A. C. Chaterjee, issues the amended rules to the public for their digestion, instead of flourishing his own interpretations for their edification. Unless this is done soon, we are afraid there will be lot of bickering during the ensuing hockey season all over the land.

BIG ISSUES BEHIND NEW SUGAR PRICE

★

(Continued From Page 9)

well drilling. The same Principal who was ever in charge of idle rotaries at school, is given again on his asking, rotaries to drill holes in slipshod manner at Delhi. As a matter of fact the few of our trained men were denied opportunities to show their work on this machinery for over 1-1/2 years, and then too under pressure from Mr. B. R. Sen, the then Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, but many obstacles were placed in their way even when the order for trying these men was given.

On the other hand the Johnston International Company were asked to instal tubewells and they quoted many times the cost what is at present incurred in the country to instal tubewells of required smaller capacity in alike conditions. The actual cost works out to Rs. 13,600 against about Rs. 74,000 quoted by Johnston International Company.

Recently, however, I have, with the assistance of small batch of enthusiastic wollers, some of them trained, others partly trained, succeeded in installing tubewells each at the rate of one per 24 hours.

Mr. Kashyap, I understand, is on the verge of being sacked. Will the Union Parliament set up an enquiry in order to find out the truth?

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EVE HELPS TO BOOST BUSINESS

Subtle Sex Appeal Sells More Goods

Sex in office, industry, selling and buying—how far it should go and how much it benefits—is the issue candidly discussed in the following article, of course, with particular reference to American life.

IT began with a conversation I had with a friend who is sales manager for an appliance company. He was complaining about how a rival company was consistently outselling him in New England. "Our product is just as good as theirs," he said, "and I've put some of my best salesmen on the job there. But it's unfair competition", writes Paul Deutschman in 'Pageant'.

I wondered whether there wasn't some kind of government agency he could complain to.

"Not this kind of unfair competition," he said. "They've got a good-looking girl selling for them and most of the buyers are men. And, she thinks nothing of going away for a quiet little weekend with one of them in order to make a sale."

The use of Sex Appeal to sell electrical appliances was something that had never occurred to me. "Does that sort of thing happen a great deal in business?" I asked.

Great Unmentionable

He smiled. "Sex," he said, "is the great unmentionable in business today. You won't find it listed as a corporate asset in any treasurer's report. But for years now—ever since women first entered the business world—it's been a prime mover in practically every industry."

I had been asked to go talk frankly with business people—men and women—and discover for myself whether or not Sex was as potent and as widespread a business force as my friend had said. I encountered reticence, double-talk and what pass for discretion. But gradually the story unfolded

The woman head of a small New York employment agency admitted there might be some emphasis on Sex Appeal in some business.....

"Few men in hiring positions will ever come right out and tell you what they are looking for in a female employee," she said. "But after awhile, we get to know what the unwritten requirements for jobs with certain companies are."

Often Sex Appeal, she complained, can take the place of actual competence. She recalled one experience she had trying to find a temporary editorial assistant for a magazine. "I sent them girl after girl, many of them with school of journalism degrees, but the editor there asked them all kinds of complicated questions on current events and all of them were turned down for 'lack of knowledge.'

"Then, one morning a little Southern girl wandered into my office, looking for her first job. She was a wide-eyed little thing, with a breathless way of talking, a good, interesting figure and she was wearing what I call a "job-hunting dress'—you know, a simple, unobtrusive little black affair cut way down to here. I talked to her for a minute and saw she didn't know enough to blow hot soup. But on a hunch, I sent her over to the editor.

"Two hours later, she called to say she had gotten the job. 'Did he ask you many questions?' I asked her. 'Oh, no,' she said, 'all he did was take me to lunch!"

Today, there are over 10 million women employed in U.S. businesses (as against 32 million men).

They hold down every kind of job from accountant to vice-presidency of a beer company. But unlike early business women, who regarded themselves as men-substitutes, they have gone feminine with a vengeance, dressing, as carefully and as decoratively for the office as for a Saturday night dance, bringing along their after-hours smiles and wiles and making much economic capital out of their sex.

The reason? They quickly learned the most salient fact of business life today: you can get much further operating as a woman than as a militant, neuter man-substitute.

Not Exactly

"I wouldn't go so far as to call it Sex Appeal," said the slender blonde who heads the consumer research department of a midwest grocery chain. But there are many places in business today where 'attractiveness' is part of the job.'

This was particularly true on the "firing line", she went on to say, where an employee meets customers or clients in the capacity of sales-representative or good will builder.

On investigating such "firing-line" jobs, I quickly discovered how this "attractiveness" operates. In New Rochelle, N. Y., for example, all the bill-collectors at the telephone company are females, young and pretty. The manager there says, "Most of our bill-payers are men. They feel a little happier paying out hard-earned cash to beautiful girls than to men."

A few weeks ago I dropped in on a men's fashion show held by the B.V.D. Corporation to introduce its new line of men's sport shirts, pajamas and underwear. Practically the the entire audience was made up of men. But somehow B.V.D.'s executives found it necessary to have Gwen Allison, a former fashion editor, as mistress-of-ceremonies—and every time a male model stepped onto the rostrum attired in the prison-stripped "Cellmates" pajamas or the horseshoe-bottomed underwear shorts, there was a pretty female model standing alongside him, similarly attired.

Almost any executive, male or female, knows that an attractive woman on the firing-line of any business establishment can be a terrific morale-builder. As the vice-president of a chain of 46 restaurants throughout the Eastern states put it, "The first impression a customer gets of your place is through the person who meets him at the door or who waits on his table. We work under the assumption that the meal tastes 50 per cent better if you have a pleasant, gracious hostess and a nice-looking waitress."

Reticence about using the word, Sex, in connection with their businesses I found to be common among most top-level executives I met. Usually, they sought refuge in double-talk and told how they select their female employees for "friendliness" or "personality."

Occasionally, you find one in a managerial position with a large corporation who will speak frankly. Then, suddenly, you get to realize that this is no accidental phenomenon, but a large, conscious plan on the part of American industry whereby Sex is scientifically-calculated and cafefully doled-out in small, tasteful does as a regular and very profitable part of the corporate operation.

The most refreshing person I met in this connection was the attractive, fortyish, woman personnel manager of one of the world's largest department stores.

"We spend a lot of time and money", she told me, "in advertising and packaging our merchandise, in working out flattering window and counter-displays and in planning our lighting-effects. Why in heck shouldn't we have good-looking girls selling it?"

When you keep your eyes open, you can find evidences of these corporate uses of Sex Appeal everywhere—in the gracious receptionist who makes you forget how long you've been kept waiting in someone's front office, the fashion assistant whose chief duty is to throw parties for buyers, the chic female public relations counsels who attend various business conventions, the telephone operators with the low, come-hither voices, the theater usherettes of the airline hotess who keeps you from being bored.

One of he most incredible discoveries I made was the man in New York who has a profitable side-line arranging chance meetings between lonley businessmen from out of town and charming girls. It works this way:

A local firm thinks it would be to their advantage to have the visiting fireman, buyer, or whoeverr he might be, enjoy himself while he's in the city. But they certainly don't want him to know that they would stoop to getting him a "date". So they contact Mr. X. He contacts the girl. She gets a description of the fellow and where he's staying.

She is smart enough to let him pick her up, and the extent of her co-operation depends entirely on her In any case, the guy has a good time, and presumably the next day and forever after the firm that started the whole thing never has any trouble with him, he's so pleased with himself

Mr. X and the girl paid for this kind of work, and the firm charges it to business expenses.

In most firing-line jobs, the companies involved seemed to have long since decided that no man can be expected to offer any serious competition to an attractive woman rival who realizes her own feminine power. It's the small but potent charges of Sex she carries in her voice, her smile or the curve of her ankle that makes the difference

In T.W.A.

You can see this best illustrated in places where men and women work side-by-side. Trans-World Airlines has both men and women attendants on all overseas flights. I learned from a conversation with two executives at TWA's Wilmington, Delaware, headquarters that at first the work of both male and female attendants had been identical.

Now, however—after much trial-and-error—it is broken down so the man handles the baggage-manifests and passports and dishes the food onto the trays at mealtimes, while the hostess, in her chic, two-tone powder-blue ensemble (designed by Howard Greer of Hollywood) is free to make conversation with the passengers, tuck the pillows gently under their heads and set the trays onto their laps.

Most enlightened businessmen will tell you—after first closing the door carefully, so their confreres will not overhear this heresy—that women have a perfect right to use Sex Appeal to their own economic advantages, so long as they don't overdo it. "I'm all for women in business", remarked a film company executive. "They bring a sparkle that must have been completely lacking during the dreary 1890's. Everyone in business soon learns how to capitalize on his biggest assets Well—Sex, if handled right, is a woman's biggest asset in business or out. And, I think she has as much right to cash in on it as any man has to cash in on his game of golf or the fact that he went to college with his boss or client!"

By "handle right", he meant being used by an intelligent woman in small, carefully-calculated doses, like precision bombing. Sometimes this may simply mean knowing how to wear the right dress at the right time, like a certain typist in a downstate Illinois brokerage office.

Little Things Tell

One of her former fellow-workers there, an old maid type, remembered her rather bitterly as a seemingly-demure girl from a strict Methodist woman's college nearby. "There were six of us typists in the office at the time", the older woman recalled. "Martha dressed just like the rest of us, in quiet little business frocks or conservative suits."

But one morning when the president of the company arrived on his semi-annual inspection trip, Martha somehow blossomed out in a sweater-and skirt outfit that made the most of the president seemed to prefer her for her full, lithesome figure. Somehow, all his typing that day—and when he left for Chicago, she came along as his private secretary.

Other times, it might be the small matter of knowing how to apply perfume as a subtle means of emphasising her femininity.

One astute Advertising man, who had made a study of this overlooked Art, said, "After awhile, you get to recognize the perfume worn by the women you work with. And in our office, I've noticed one thing—whenever a woman thinks there's a crisis coming up, anything from a meeting of the plans board to a chance for a new job, she always seems to have a special perfume, one that's different from her everyday perfume. Usually, this a very feminine scent, the kind she'd ordinarily reserve for an evening date."

You learn that in all the "glitter" professions such as Advertising, Fasion, Publicity or the Theater, the most successful female operatives are those who possess the great gift of subtlety, who realize they cannot get very far today acting like some 1922-vintage movie vamp. These make shion, Publicity or the Theatre the slighest 'soupcon' of Sex to all their business dealings and they are past mistresses of the meaningful glance, the intimate touch of the arm during

(Continued on page 29)

BOMBAY PREMIER AT BALKAN-JI-BARI GATHERING

More than a thousand children gathered at the Elphinstone Technical High School to celebrate the Balkan-ji-Bari Annual Children's Day—And how, gay, happy and cheerful they looked!

Our Gardener (All-India President) Shri B. G. Kher (Premier of Bombay) arrived a few minutes past 10-30 a.m., and the boys and girls raised their hands in glee and joyously shouted "Balkan-ji-Bari—Zindabad", to welcome him. At the gate, the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari President, Shrimati Manijeh R. Masani, and other workers greeted him, and the children gave him a Guard of Honour, while your Dada presented him a small rose flower—the symbol of our Association. Then Balasaheb climbed the staircase, and met children and workers belonging to different Balkan-ji-Bari units. On his arriving at the top, a group photo of the gathering was taken.

All stood at alert, as Shri Kher performed the National Flag hoisting ceremony, and the children sang a couple of national songs. After that we entered the school hall, and a programme of variety entertainments by children—songs, stories, dialogues, dramatics, and dances—was gone through.

Shrimati Monijeh Masani welcomed the Chief Guest, and Shri C. K. Kamdar thanked him and others. Balasaheb, in his message, asked the children to remain as happy as possible always, and he exhorted the workers to work for the progress and strength of the Balkan-ji-Bari, and see that it gets spread among the poorer class of children and in the villages. Every street should have a Balkan-ji-Bari, he said.

After completing the entertainment programme, children sat down all together to partake of the refreshments they had brought with them. Boys and girls had come not only from Bombay and Suburbs—Kalba-Devi, Bhuleshwar, Chowpatty, Matunga, Dadar, Bandra, Khar, Santa Cruz, Vile Parle, Ghatkopar—but also from different camps—Chembur, Kurla, Akbar, Kalyan, Madh Island—and even from a distant camp of South Deolali. Then some parties went round Bombay, and ultimately all returned to their destinations—happy as ever!

Surprise In The Garden

Sheilu and Shantu looked very cross.

"I don't know why we must stay at school for dinner to-morrow," Sheilu said. "It's much nicer to come home."

"Mummy says it will be more convenient if we stay at school," said Shantu; "but I can't see why."

And so the next day they stayed at school for dinner, and were taken for a walk with the boarders, and did not go home until teatime. They ran in as Mummy was ready to pour out, and there was Daddy, too, waiting to have it with them.

"Oh, Daddy, will you play with us after tea?" said Sheilu.

"Yes, we'll all go into the garden," their father answered, "and Mummy will come too."

They all went out together, and Daddy led the way to a little shrubbery where the children often played.

When they were under the trees Sheilu and Shantu began all at once to shout with excitement

"Oh, look, look!" they cried, staring at something with surprised eyes.

The "something" was a darling little house made of white painted wood, with a red roof, a white door, and a dear litle window draped with pretty curtains.

They could hardly believe that they were awake!

The little girls ran to the door and went through into a litle room big enough to hold three or four children. It had a white table and chairs, a small cupboard, a picture on the wall, a pot of flowers; and on the table were cups and saucers and everything else for a tea-party.

"Now you know," said Daddy, smiling, "why we wanted you to stay at school all day. Don't you think it was worth it?"

"Oh, yes, indeed!" answered Sheilu and Shantu. "It's the most beautiful surprise that could happen;" and they ran in and out of the little house, talking and laughing, and thanking their mother and father over and over again.

* * *

PICTURES "PAINTED" WITH COTTON

Instead of using paint like most artists, Mrs. Marguerite Sease, of Greenville, South Carolina, U.S.A., "paints" with the fluffy fibres of raw cotton.

After colouring the cotton with iodine, ink, shoe polish, and even dust from the window-sill, she creates realistic pictures which have won high praise. To make cotton figures, Mrs. Sease skilfully presses dabs of cotton on backgrounds of velvet, corduroy, or burlap.

Her cotton pictures include attractive southern plantation scenes, ships at sea, winter scenes in the country, the buds and flowers of South Carolina, and portraits of actual people.

The pictures range in size from six feet high to one inch square, and they are sold to help various charitable organisations.

Mrs. Sease says the idea of cotton painting as a hobby came to her one day when she absent-mindedly shaped her initials in cotton on her coat sleeve.

She has recently been introducing bedridden children in the Shrine Hospital for Crippled Children Greenville, to this new form of art. Several of the little students have already passed the elementary stage.

TO SUIT HIM

LOOK here, I am tired of calling every day for my money."

"Would Friday suit you?

"Yes, it would."

"All right then, call every Friday."

MONTHLY "PUSHPA"

Have you seen the latest issue of "Pushpa", Your own paper? It contains lots of good reading material and interesting pictures. Please send for a specimen copy, endorsing four annas stamps, from the Manager, "Pushpa," 31, Tribhuvan Road, Bombay 4.

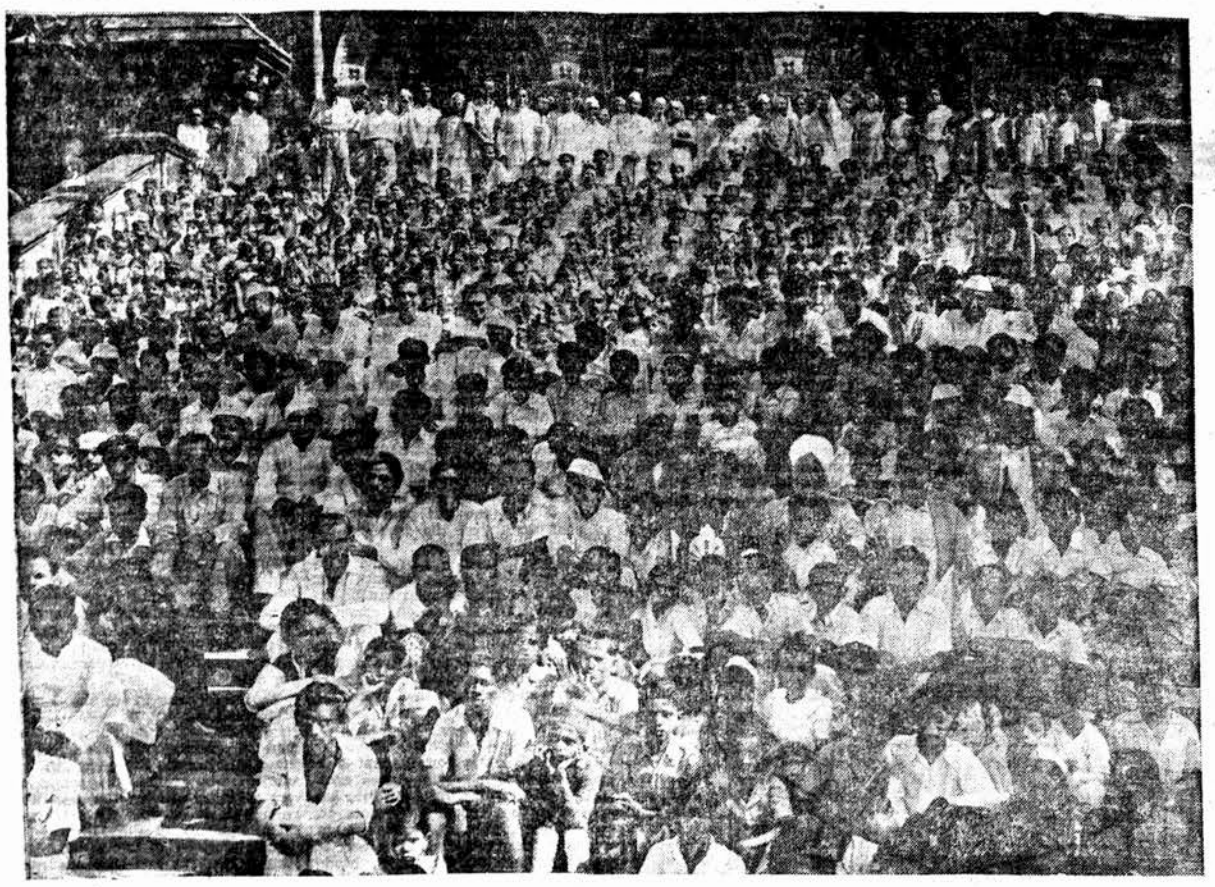
The U.P. Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari Workers' Conference has been going on at Agra since 4th November. It will be over today. Shri Shewak Bhojraj, General Secretary, All-India Balkan-ji-Bari, also attended the Conference. He will be visiting Delhi and meeting the Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari Workers of that place on 7th and 8th November.

Balkan-ji-Bari

All are most welcome to join the Balkan-ji-Bari. Please send for its particulars and enrolment forms, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21, who will be glad to hear from you always.

JAI HIND!!

Mr. Kher being received by Lady Masani and other workers of the B. P. Balkan-ji-Bari, at the Children's rally.



The annual Children's Day celebration by the boys and girls of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari had Mr. B. G. Kher as the chief guest.

BUILDER OF MODERN KABUL

How 'Electric Mayor' Wins Over Opposition

BY CORLEY SMITH

A SHORT, stocky Afghan is busy knocking down his country's ancient capital city of Kabul to the tune of a military band.

He is Ghulam Mohammed, 48-year-old "Electric Mayor" of Kabul, who, in the last six months, has accelerated the modernisation of his city beyond anyone's expectations.

Where other men have been defeated by the prejudice and conservatism of centuries of tradition, Ghulam Mohammed has employed new psychological methods which have not only removed opposition but have put the crowd squarely and enthusiastically behind him.

Ghulam Mohammed uses two weapons—his ability to work alongside his labourers and a military band.

"People naturally object to having the houses knocked down in which their families have lived for hundreds of years," he says. "But if they feel the reforms are for their benefit, and not for the personal benefit of the Mayor, then they will understand. And we have to take care to make them understand."

Therein lies the Mayor's genius. When a slum quarter is to be demolished, he goes there at the head of his workmen. He explains to the inhabitants that his aim is not to rob them of their houses but to give them better homes. The band then strikes up and the Mayor takes off his jacket and leads the workmen to the job.

Without fail the recipe works, and before they know what they are about, the people are cheering to see their old hovels crash into the dust.

Naturally Ghulam Mohammed must have the respect of his people before he even attempts to sway them to his way of thinking. That respect comes from his extreme accessibility and the case with which the poorest citizen can gain an interview. During office hours his ante-room is packed with all sorts and classes of men, who know by experience that their genuine grievances will receive sympathetic consideration.

To foreign visitors' eyes, the Mayor's methods seem drastic. He knocks the houses down first and then starts to build new homes for the people to live in. But his reasoning is logical. In order to overcome lethargy and the desire to let sleeping dogs lie, he feels he must create a need for houses.

'Modus Operandi'

If he were to grant householders say a year to find new quarters for their families, the months would pass by and he would finally receive the bland answer: "We have not been able to find anywhere to go."

With a shortage of houses as an incentive, he is sure the new residential districts will be built in a fraction of the time that used to be necessary. In the meantime, he gives householders a generous cash allowance to find living quarters elsewhere.

His idea may be a pipe-dream, which might possibly have the effect of making living conditions worse. But United States engineers, who have worked with the Mayor, are convinced that he has found the right formula. They also grant that he has the necessary energy to push the scheme through.

So in the last six months Ghulam Mohammed has removed 700 shops, 12 mosques and 20 caravanserais in ancient Kabul. The startled but enthusiastic population now realise that one reason for this unaccustomed speed has been the Mayor's decision to pay his workmen nearly three times the normal rates. He had no time for lethargic spade-leaners who earned insufficient to feed themselves adequately. Instead he picked a corps elite of willing workers, demanded the best of them and paid them a good wage.

Ghulam Mohammed was born in a country district near Kabul in 1900, the son of a middle-sized landed proprietor. In 1922 the Afghan Government sent the promising young man to Germany, where he became a student in a Munich high school. Later he devoted himself to the study of electricity and became an engineer at the great Siemens factory near Berlin.

Since then he has toured the world, but his admiration for Germany and the Germans still knows no bounds. He steadfastly refuses to believe that the Nazis committed atrocities and ascribes the tales of Belsen and Buchenwald to Russian and Anglo-American propaganda.

Today at the age of forty-eight the Mayor is an impressive personality, with resolute features and "side-boards" reminiscent of a business tycoon of the last century. His fluent German is blunt and to the point, and his stocky figure, dressed in Western-style sports coat and well-tailored trousers, always gives the impression of knowing exactly where it is bound for as he strides determinedly across his office.

Hies Home

It was not until last year that Kabul elected its Mayor. Previously this had been a Government appointment. When news reached him that the townspeople had voted in his favour, Ghulam Mohammed was away studying hydro-electric schemes in Europe. He had to cut his tour short and hurry home to the high Himalayan plateau of Afghanistan.

The Kabul that greeted him was a city where the ancient goes everywhere cheek by jowl with the modern. Situated on a flat, circular plain, surrounded by a horseshoe of gaunt, brown hills, it is a medley of new streets of modern buildings and narrow alleys of mud-brick habitations.

Much of Kabul has a native charm, particularly the rambling old bazar, with its picturesque Street of the Brassheaters, where craftsmen sit hammering their wares before a jostling throng of men and women, camels and donkeys, slowly moving along the narrow roadway. Then beyond the city limits stretch flat green fields of crops with long sheltering rows of poplars like the plains of France.

But there are parts of the town, which, though picturesque, are ancient, outworn, dusty and insanitary.

The Old And The New

Two striking features typify this perpetual conflux of the old and the new. Women here wear Western dresses, nylon stockings and high-heeled shoes, but in the streets they must all shroud themselves as tradition demands in great tents of cloth covering them face and all.

The city's old wall, erected around the rampart of hills in a vain effort to stem the Muslim invasions of thirteen hundred years ago, is now lit every night by powerful electric lamps.

The author of this picturesque lighting project was none other than Ghulam Mohammed, who combines his job as Mayor with the presidency of the Electric Board. For this pleasing enterprise, he has had to face considerable criticism. The materialists among his citizens have grumbled loud and long that there was hardly enough electricity to meet the town's essential requirements before he put a string of lights around the hills. The "Electric Mayor" is unimpressed by these arguments, however. "Such details are most important," he said. "They play a great part in a country's life."

Already the Afghan capital is feeling the effects of his work. In the last six months he has built at least a hundred new shops, four bridges and sixteen kilometres of roads and streets.

Nowadays crowds of men are to be seen all day long clearing long, broad avenues through what was once a slum-area of dirty, insanitary dwellings.

Strangely, the Mayor finds strength in a certain amount of conservatism. Here, as elsewhere in Afghanistan, it has not been the present Government's policy to impose an alien, Western mode of life on the people. Old customs which do not block the national projects for modernisation are not discouraged.

Dress is still largely traditional, and although perhaps a quarter of the people here wear Western-style suits and dresses, the majority stick to their own regional styles—the baggy pyjama and shirt of the Pathans, or the many-coloured smocks and loose coats of farmers and herdsmen come here from the borders of Russia. No attempt has been made in recent years to abolish the veil—an act which would arouse great opposition, and would be politically inexpedient.

Legends Grow Up

Around the Mayor's name legends are already beginning to form. One of the most popular, which is probably based on fact, is the story of the disasters which threatened Kabul's electricity supply. Two boys in a country district had climbed an electric pylon to collect the pot insulators and were killed by the high-powered current, whereupon their enraged relatives declared war on electricity and began hacking down pylons and wires for miles around. At the same time extensive floods nearby provided a further serious threat.

The Mayor acted quickly, so the story goes. He assembled an army of two thousand workers—and of course his military band and set off post-haste for the troubled area. Within a few weeks not only had the damaged pylons been re-erected, but the boy's kinsfold were busy helping stem the floods, to a man enthusiastic supporters of the amazing Ghulam Mohammed.

"DRAGGING ANCHOR"

Cartoon in The Denver Post.

SLOT-MACHINES FOR ALL JOBS

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(Continued from page 2)

150 B.C. Hero of Alexandria, the famous mathematician and physicist, described in some of his writings how collections for the temples were made in this manner. A sacrificial vessel was rigged up and templegoers were obliged to insert a coin in a certain aperture. This tripped a lever which permitted a quantity of ritual water to flow.

Even this invention was not the first of its kind.

Priests in some of the ancient Eastern temples thought up a similar device whereby the worshipper came into the temple and laid a coin on a prescribed spot before the image of one of the gods.

The weight of the coin depressed a lever, which, in turn, worked a valve in the cellar connected to a hot-water apparatus. That immediately sent steam up through bamboo tubes to the eyes of the image, where it condensed into "tears". The awed worshipper, profoundly impressed by the spectacle of the gods weeping over him, hurried to make a heavy contribution to the temple.

ANIMALS DO THEIR OWN DOCTORING

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(Continued from page 2)

ture itself. Laid by blowflies, these maggots actually destroy dangerous bacteria in the wound and assist natural healing. This seems to be a case when animals know better than man, for we should at once remove maggots from any wound.

"In Skona, var I vas born," said Sven, "vas such fine echo ve could stand on mountaintop and yell, 'Yonson,' and in 20 minutes back comes such strong echo, 'Yonson,' ve nearly fall off mountain."

"You call that fine echo?" countered Ole "Vy, right here in Minnesota ve can stand on shore of lake and yell, 'Yonson,' and in vun minute back come 10,000 echoes, 'Vich Yonson?'"

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The fisherman was telling friends about his last fishing trip and about the one that got away. "It was at least that long", he gesticulated, indicating a space from here to there. "I never saw such a fish-"

"That I believe," came a quiet comment from one of his listeners.

SNAKES AND GANDHIJI

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(Continued from page 6)

mention of the word 'snake' when he declared that not a single mention of war in his speeches could be interpreted to mean incitement to or approval of war between Pakistan and the Union, unless the mere mention of it is to be taboo. He stated "we have among us the superstition that the mere mention of a snake ensures its appearance in the house in which the mention is made even by a child".

Gandhiji's Remedy

Gandhiji considered snakes as 'Kshetrapalas'—the guardians of the fields. 'Snakes' he said, serve a useful purpose. They clear the fields of rats, vermin and other pets and, therefore, have a place in the agricultural economy of the village.' He realised also the need to curtail, if not avoid, mortality now due to snake-bites in the country and so issued suggestions for easy treatment in such cases, which are very frequent. The suggestions first issued in 1935 were based on several experiments of his own and prepared in consultation with Dr. Sokhey of the Haffkine Institute. Ligature, incision of drainage are suggested when no medical aid is at hand and finally injection of antivein serum is to be done as soon as such aid is available. As an alternative to the injection of the antivenin serum, Gandhiji suggests also an earth remedy, which was tried successfully in some cases. This treatment consists 'in applying an ample earth bandage to the affected part. Cold water is to be added to some clean earth so as to make a poultice of it. Over the wound it should be spread an inch or so and then covered with a wet linen piece and bandage. If it is a toe that is bitten the leg should have the poultice up to the knee; if a finger, the whole arm should be bandaged'. Gandhiji, however, did not vouch for the absolute efficacy of this earth treatment.

He advocated the 'earth' remedy in other cases of human illness as well and it is interesting to find scientific discoveries confirming the fact.

A recent discovery of a powerful germkiller produced by bacteria that live in the soil has explained the immunity against pneumonia possessed by our agricultural labourers in rice fields for all their exposure and wading in knee-deep mud for weeks on end. Thus has science shown there is some virtue in Gandhiji's mud-packs.

Let us talk it over—

AT an informal mixed gathering where the pros and cons of the Hindu Code Bill were discussed, suddenly the ground seemed to give way under the high-heeled feet when the scion of Adam's race declared that woman was her own enemy and in support quoted a few cases in which well-placed and refined women wrecked the homes and happiness of other women.

In old days we could blame the man-made society for allowing man to take a second wife, but in this age of women's emancipation, a woman who ruins the family life of another one, some times of her own friend, deserves severe condemnation. The cupdity of the act becomes all the more galling when an educated person proves treacherous to her unsophisticated pal of childhood days.

Such instances have occurred in our province only recently. May be, for every such instance we can cite at least two where man has betrayed the trust of his best friend. But not the grilt of thousand Iagos will help to refute the charge made against the fair sex as a whole. And unfortunately it is not only in love that we stand guilty of sering against one of our own. Even in ordinary matters of life we appear to be pitched against one another!

Let us take for example the question of engaging a servant in the house. If the housewife is so lucky as to have a choice between a boy and a "mind" (indeed a rare luck these days) she prefers to employ the former! A typical argument is that a man puts in more amount of work than a woman. Secondly, the maid servant is more likely to be an absentee on grounds of health and at the time of a delivery. A woman is more prone to think of her home and family than the man. Naturally she is not as much devoted to the job as the man. Besides, a very common charge levelled at women servants is that they are more given to pilfering. But that is not the end of it. Those housewives who are compelled to engage a maid for the sake of children or for reasons of safety, try to seek consolation from the fact that it is cheaper to have a maid servant than a 'boy'. It is not uncommon to come across women who champion in public the principle of 'equal pay for equal work, and are guilty at home of beating down the wages of women servants on the ground of sex!

The housewife's one more grouse against the maid is that she is a tale-teller. The irony of it! The poor thing in her exalted status of an employer, forgets that her sex as a whole has been branded as gossip-makers from times immemorial! Here again, we cannot disprove the allegation. There have been social reasons for it no doubt. As woman was kept in ignorance she could not exercise her own judgment. Even a slight departure from the code of conduct laid down by man (to suit his purpose) outraged her sense of propriety. Moreover being free from tasks requiring mental activity her empty mind could indulge in imagination. Though apparently her hands were busy mending a garment or pounding grains, she could invent 'stories' about others and give them wide circulation amongst friends and neighbours.

Well, this can be accepted as an explanation for our mothers and grand-mothers. But what of the educated women of today? Can we in all conscience, say that they are free from these failings? In a great way we still continue to distrust each other. Is it inherent in our nature? For, it does not seem to depend upon class or type or education. A modern version of this is found embodied in the so-called intelligent woman who boastingly tells "I feel bored in the company of women. They have no interests apart from kids, clothes and cooking." Have you ever heard a man speak disparagingly about members of his own sex, though in action he may evince keener interest in the opposite sex?

Consider again the psychology of an educated woman seeking employment who seems more willing to work under a male boss than one of her own sex. It would be wrong to say that she wants to take advantage of his sense of chivalry. Her preference is governed by the fact that a woman generaly does not make a good boss. She might be more human but is too exacting. A woman is often easily excited on issues of not much consequence. It is so even in the domestic sphere where the servants are more pleased with the master!

This distrust or lack of confidence in our own kind is noticeable in our choice of doctors and even teachers! We are frankly doubtful of their competence. Similarly, whenever a woman is appointed in a high position we feel misgivings about her abilities. What is behind this attitude? Is it so because we are yet too unaccustomed to this new way of life which affords us more opportunities, or is our distrust nothing but the reflex of the man-invented idea of weaker sex?

—*Leela*

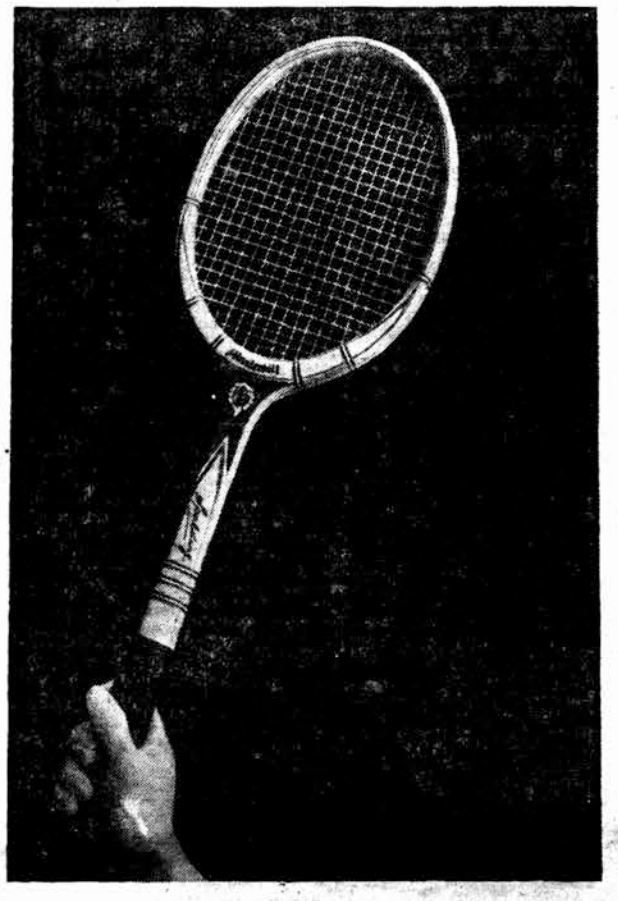
HOW TO PLAY TENNIS

XIV—Choice Of A Racket

BY TONY MOTTRAM

IT is just as important to use the most suitable playing equipment lawn tennis as in any other sport. When choosing a lawn tennis racket there are a few points to remember.

Both weight and balance are important. It is best to select one of fairly even balance—that is, where the point of balance lies between 12-1|2 inches and 13-1|2 inches from the end of the handle. Be careful, also, not to make the common mistake of choosing one which is too light. For girls and boys in their early 'teens, and just starting the game racket weights between 12-1|2 and 13 ounces are best, but later on, when physique and strength have fully developed, girls should use rackets of around 13-1|2 ounces, while boys ought to be able to handle something between 13-1|2 and 14 ounces. The player must realise that the racket does much of the work in striking the ball, and to play with one of too light a weight is certainly a handicap, not a help. At Wimbledon, the average weight of a lady's racket is about 13-3|4 ounces, and about 14-1|4 ounces for the men.



Weight — balance — stringing — shape of grip — all these are important in selecting a racket. Mottram advises one having a slightly flattened handle. Here he demonstrates the standard forehand grip.

Need Of Good Gut

The frame must be strung with a good quality gut, and for beginners it should not be too tight. Later on, as timing and stroke-play improve, it will be found that a higher tension is desirable, but the very high tensions demanded by international players should be avoided since they are a handicap to the average player and most uneconomical in use.

It is also a mistake to choose a racket with too small a grip. I believe that a slightly flattish shape is the most desirable, as it gives something of a "platform" for the thumb in the orthodox backhand grip. For the average man the grip circumference is ideal at between 4-5|8 inches and 4-3|4 inches, while for a girl the size should be from 4-1|2 inches to 4-3|4.

The size and shape are of far greater importance than the grip itself, which depends on individual preference. Plain wooden grooved handles used to be favoured some time ago, but nowadays the leather grip is by far the most popular type and is to be recommended.

REDS ON HONG KONG BORDER

Separated from British territory only by a narrow stream, Communists form up to sing a victory song. Nearest the camera is a fighting nurse.

HAIR PREPARATIONS

The Indian art of make-up has been completely ousted by its Western rival. The former was more elaborate and aimed at producing abiding results while the latter appears somewhat ephameral in its effects though simple to pick up in these days which do not allow much leisure. Notwithstanding the Indian eve's surrender to powders, creams, lipstick, eye shadow, nail polish and what not, fortunately her 'crown' has continued to maintain its oriental glory for a long time.

Black, long, luxuriant and shining tassels of hair are still coveted by the majority of women in this country, though a few like to wear them short—the bob style—in order to give themselves an air of modernity. Western styles of hair-do, it must be admitted are making inroads into our cinema world but fortunately the craze of hair-dying has left us cold. And yet, who knows, one of these days we might fall a prey to it also.

Platinum blonde, Spanish Red (A La Rita Hayworth) or walnut might take our fancy and God help us the day we fall for it. For, even in the Western countries, where the technique of hair-dying has been perfected, people have to be very careful in making use of the various preparations as some tend to produce skin irritation and cause the hair to get brittle and break off short. More serious are the effects of dermatitis, which is a fairly common complaint.

Hair dyes are made variously from mineral or vegetables oils. Vegetable dyes like henna are generally safe while those made of minerals such as silver nitrate have a coarsening effect. An experienced hair-dresser can tell which is desirable for a particular person. Some dyes require 'patch testing' before they are used on the hair. Health authorities in some American cities insist upon the device of patch testing before the hair is dyed for the first time. Some dyes are such that produce sensitivity after a few applications. Hydrogen peroxide and amonnia are ecommonly used for bleaching but are not suited to all types.

A GREAT SOCIAL EXPERIMENT

How Venice Keeps Off Epidemics

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BY

J. B. S. HALDANE

I HAVE just spent three days in Venice. I certainly enjoyed the buildings and pictures, but I was more interested in Venice as a great social experiment. A number of rivers come down to the northern Adriatic Sea from the Alps, and carry down mud, especially when the snow melts in spring. The biggest of them, the Po, has made a delta which sticks out into the sea. Some of the smaller ones have formed a lagoon that is to say, an area of shallow sea separated from the Adriatic by a chain of long, thin islands. Other muddy islands lie in the lagoon, and Venice is built on a group of them.

Venice was founded in A.D. 697 as a federation of villages which had previously been at war, and gradually became the main port by which Western and Central Europe traded with the Eastern Mediterranean. The trade was largely in luxury goods, for transport costs were too high to allow large-scale imports of grain, such as had been possible during the Roman Empire. The constitution was at first fairly democratic, but it gradually became an oligarchy ruthlessly controlled by the rich merchants.

The Venetians had a considerable empire in the Eastern Mediterranean, including Crete, Cyprus, and other islands. It declined when these were conquered by the Turks, and when the Portuguese discovered an alternative rouet to Asia, round the Cape of Good Hope. For a thousand years Venice was never captured, as every other Italian city was. But this is not enough to explain its prosperity. It had economic and biological advantages over cities such as Pisa.

Biological Advantages

The city has very narrow mediaeval streets; and no carts, horses, motor cars, or even bicycles are allowed in it. All heavy goods are moved on the canals which intersect it. This gave Venice an immense advantage as a port. Goods for transhipment could be moved from any part of it to any other at atiny fraction of the cost of carting them to and from warehouses in an ordinary port.

But the biological advantages were perhaps even greater. Whenever men are crowded together they are liable to diseases due to overcrowding. These may be roughly divided into waterborne, insectborne and airborne diseases. The ancient Romans provided their cities with aqueducts, which carried water from many miles away. In consequence, if a case of typhoid fever, or any other waterborne disease occurred in the city, the water supply was not fouled. The cities of the Middle Ages relied on wells, or drew out of rivers, so they were liable to serious epidemics of waterborne diseases. In fact, a Roman slave had better drinking water than a mediaeval king.

Actually people living in cities got round the danger whenever they could afford it, by drinking wine or beer in Europe, tea in China, 'kvass' in Russia, and so on, and thus greatly reduced their risks from such diseases, though they did not know they were doing so. But in Venice, divided into hundreds of little islands by the canals full of salt water, things were much better, even for those who drank from wells. Most of the sewage went into the canals, and even if the soil of one island was polluted, the disease did not spread. As the water in the canals was salt, mosquito larvae could not breed in them. So Venice had much fewer mosquitoes, and therefore less malaria, than cities on the mainland. There were no horses, to produce dung to breed fly maggots, and at a time when pigs were rooting about in the streets of London, living on the rubbish thrown out of the windows, the Venetians threw their rubbish into the canals. So they must have had relatively few fly-borne diseases, such as Infantile Diarrhoea.

They certainly suffered from flea-borne diseases, such as plague.

But they knew something about those diseases, and every ship on which a case of plague occurred was detained for 40 days to avoid infection. In spite of this, they had a few very bad outbreaks of plague, and built magnificent churches to the Virgin Mary or one of the saints in token of thanks when the outbreaks stopped. They could have spent the money more efficiently on keeping down the number of rats in their city, for plague is carried by rats, and transferred to men by fleas which leave the rats when they die.

Tides Do It

Venice was a new sort of city, and a very successful one, partly for the reasons given. It would not have been so successful anywhere else in the Mediterranean, for only at the head of the Adriatic do the tides rise and fall about four feet daily, so that the canals are at least partially cleaned twice in 24 hours.

We are building cities of a type never seen before, and they have their own hygienic problems. Take Britain, for example. We have coped pretty well with waterborne and insectborne ones, and our last great plague, the influenza epidemic of 1918 was an airborne disease. In the first place, many people live in overcrowded houses, where airborne diseases are bound to spread. Also many of our big buildings are very badly ventilated: But I have little doubt that the place where the danger of respiratory infection is greatest is in our grossly overcrowded underground trains during the rush hours. There is no reason why they should not be properly ventilated.

From the point of view infection, it is almost as bad to breathe air which has recently been breathed by 20 other people as to drink from a glass from which 20 others have recently drunk.

If we earned a little more about history from the biologicle point of view, for example comparing the hygienic conditions at different times, we should be more ready to bring our own hygiene up to the eve which it would be easily possible for us to reach.

THE MIDNIGHT CLUE

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(Continued from Page 8)

Govindan and the talk began and went on and on as though it would never end. Ramee was surprised to see her spouse completely ignoring her call, first ow and polite, and gradually gaining in volume till it was almost a shout. At last Ramudu came in, a full one hour after, and instead of his usua hurry and breathless scurry across the rooms, put on leisurely a shirt and took his pan-box. The whispered conversation of the prev ous night and his leisurely ways only made Ramee think that he had been sacked, at east temporarily. Gods! Would They not save the old man?

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Wary investigation with leisurely stroll through the streets, talks with chance acquintances apparently, disinterested questions on Ramudu's part, ed to the unexpected arrest of Gangu, a known depredator at 8-30p.m. when he was at his meals. With loud protests and declarations on the heartless fiends the police, and thundering amentation of his wife, accompanied by the none too tolerable howling of his children, Gangu was marched away to the station.

Try as Mr. S. could, nothing could be got out of Gangu. He had an air-tight a ibi. He had a score of witnesses, including Government officials like the postman, policemen, headmen and 'karnam' of a far off village to prove that he had been at a far off village on the day of the theft and only that evening at 6-30 had arrived in Ramapur.

Ramaswami too made but little progress in his examination. Mr. S. whose inspection should have closed within two days, sent a despatch to headquarters extending his stay for a week on account of important work.

Gangu was remanded on suspicion and the remand order was taken for a week. Two days had passed and Gangu saw heaps of hay being brought into the next cell. Ramudu, at Ramaswamy's orders, marched into the station yard severa stray cattle and it looked to Gangu as though the village pound had transferred itself to the police station.

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Ramudu said that evening, taking care to look round several times to see if there was any official, in confidential tone to Gangu that he had received orders to transfer him to the headquarters, a full eighty miles off and regretted that as the Bada Sahib was there, he could do nothing to help poor Gangu! The transfer might be even within a few hours or before daybreak the next day! The others had gone on their rounds. The Inspector had paid his well known "surprise visit" right at the tick of the usual hour and everything was quiet. But old Ramudu was busy scribbling away an interminably long report. There was no noise but that of the scurrying pen and the hard rub occasionally of the steel nib with the bottom of the inkpot. Gangu, who had been there several times before, knew that Ramudu was abso utely reliable. He was more or ess a pal of the unfortunates like him. So he called Ramudu in a loud whisper. Ramudu did not seem to hear the call but went on more furiously. Again Gangu urgently called him a little louder, and with many an unutterable oath at the report, Ramudu shuffled his old feet and asked what Gangu wanted. Gangu begged of him to arrange an interview with Mrs. Gangu before he was transferred to the other goal. Of course he said he would certainly remember the good offices of brother Ramudu and would be grateful to him till eternity! Nobody should know of this!

Reluctantly Ramudu agreed and said that the interview should not be more than ten minutes since someone had to be in the station and no one there should stay more than that time It was then 10-15 p.m.

When it was nearing midnight, that place, usually full of men, was plunged in silence—the silence of the tomb except for the occasional snore of Ramudu, when inspe o himself, he fell over the register he was writing; and s owly crept from the yard Gangu's spouse with many a turned glances cast over her shoulders. Gangu whispered to her and she lightly touched Ramudu. He was startled, umped up and for extra caution showed her into the ock up and shuffled out. No step in the investigation was to be without his know.edge—so had Mr. S. ordered. Now he and Ramaswamy were the only aural witnesses from under hay in the cell. For a full five minutes Gangu bemoaned his fate and seeing Ramudu had kept his word spoke a little oudly his mind. He asked his spouse not to be disheartened and not to despair, since he had amply provided for her and their children. His return would be a matter of a few months. He could rely on his brother in-law to engage a clever lawyer; at the worst he would be away for six months. With ast instructions where she should find the wherewithal to run the family and with a thrice repeated caution not to give herself up by "stupid show", he finished his talk and politely caughed. It was the signal arranged with Ramudu who with a watchdog gaze was far away in the front verandah. Gangu and his spouse parted with an affectionate and shy embrace, for Ramudu had come in.

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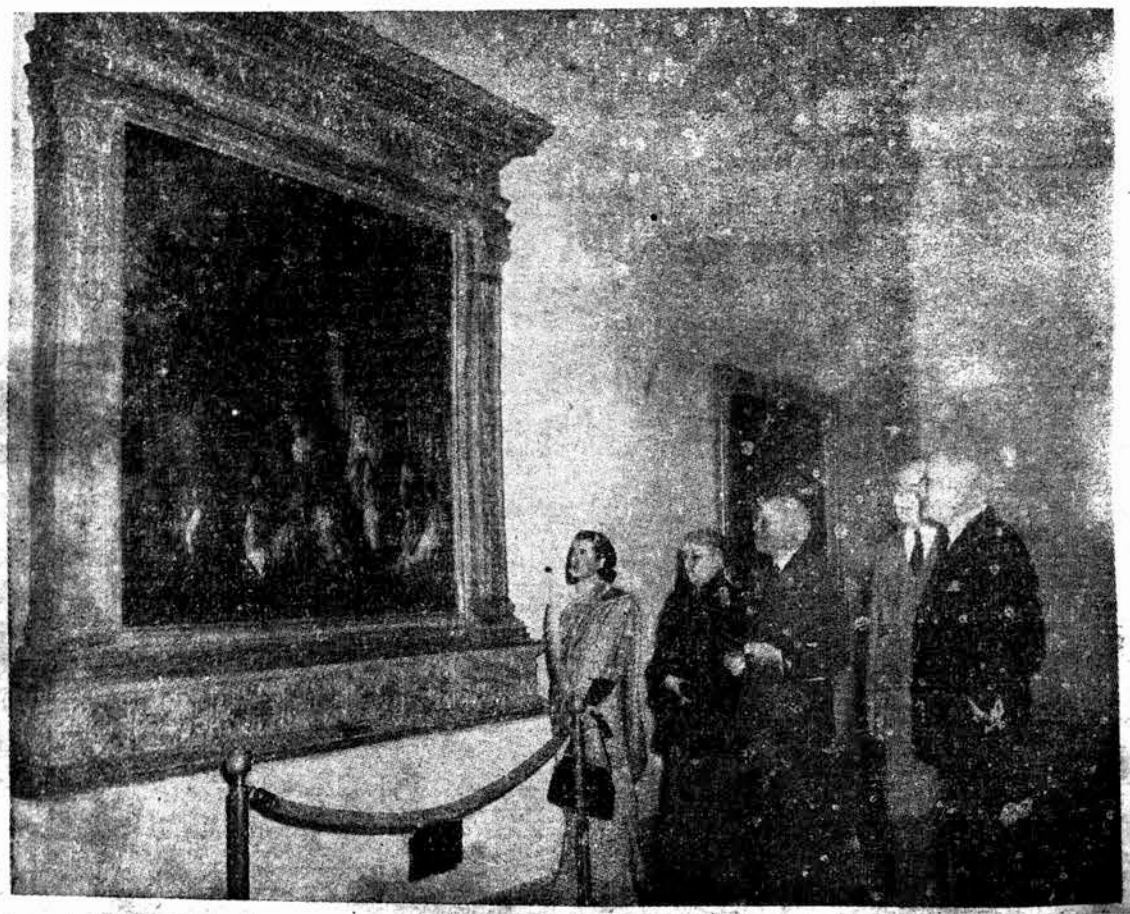
Next morning, before dawn, the party had started with Mr. S. leading on horseback. They went several miles before they could come on the spot. It was a very hilly part a straggling plantation came into view. They took the way indicated and found in a partfcularly inaccessible place, spread over with thorns, a small row of stone apparently scattered but actually arranged and they sighted a coloured rag sticking out from the newly turned-in mud. It was matter of minutes for them to pull out a small box containing all but a few rupees.

The "Saukar" came out in his true colours and offered a hundred rupees reward in the place of the thousand he had promised. Mr. S. wrote a detailed account to Government and got for Ramaswamy and Ramudu substantial money rewards for "ably assisting in the investigation."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

NEHRU AT WASHINGTON ART GALLERY



From left to right: Indira Gandhi, Mrs. Vijayalaxmi Pandit, Pandit Nehru and the Director and Deputy Director of the Art Gallery.

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An un-named Indian artist presenting sketches of Nehru and Gandhiji to the Prime Minister of India during the Chancery reception by the Indian Community.

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by MICHAEL ANDRADES, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. Edited by S. NATARAJAN